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No. 25,746 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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HEALING CANTON.

STABILITY MAY SOON BE RESTORED.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES.

"Kwang" Partnership Now Likely To Succeed.

SOUTHERNERS REALIZE POTENT DANGER OF ATTACK BY SEA.

[By "Li Chung yin."]

In spite of this week's unprecedented events in Canton reaching a degree to attract world-wide attention, there is still a prospect of comparatively stable conditions being restored in time for trade to benefit before China New Year which falls on January 23.

Everything hinges on the trend of political developments during these few days.

Secrecy in Chinese politics cannot be preserved to the extent usually associated with Western countries, because so many people who are not politicians have an indirect voice in matters of vital importance.

PAPERSIDES' POSITION.

It is popularly known that General Li Fook-lum has to-day a large voice in Canton affairs. He commands the 5th Nationalist Army—known as the Papersides—which is mostly in Honam, that part of Canton on the south side of the harbour, opposite to the city. He has no troops to speak of in the city but he took a major part in subduing the Communists.

General Li Fook-lum's negative policy in Canton's domestic politics has become a byword. Ever ready to join the winning side, he threw in his lot with the Ironsides when they supplanted the Kwangsi military faction which had kept fluctuating order for more than a year and had at least wound up the anti-Hong Kong strike movement.

Ironsides Not Strong. Even the Ironsides themselves will not maintain that they are strong enough numerically to rule the vast province of Kwangtung and its 35,000,000 people.

At present they are in a state of war with the Kwangsi faction but stalemate has set in, leading to an impression that both sides prefer to negotiate rather than fight matters out to the bitter end.

Supposing there had been no Kwangsi faction, some adventurer general is bound to turn up in a province where temptation is provided by good revenues with only a small ruling force.

Favourable Disinterestedness. General Li Fook-lum realises that the interests of peace—and therefore of himself—are not served by an atmosphere of uneasiness.

Accordingly, his agents are reputed to have been busy discussing matters with the respective parties.

There is one favourable factor which lends a happy influence to the outlook. Other generals who act as mediators invariably ask a good deal for themselves, but nobody can picture General Li Fook-lum in such a role. Anybody can have Canton for that matter as long as his Honam is left to his own devices. And he holds Honam at present and has done so for years.

The Lesser Evil. One extreme which is undesirable in any province of China is that it should have a superfluity of troops. In other words, there is not sufficient territory to be shared. General Chiang Kai-shek realised this well and he got rid of those that he did not trust and packed the others off to war.

Kwangtung is now at the other extreme, having too few troops and thereby letting the Communists get in.

Of the two great evils—an abundance of troops and the Red menace—the Cantonese most certainly fear the latter more than the former.

Accordingly, it will be seen that the way is paved to troops other than the Ironsides finding themselves in Kwangtung.

Government by Partnership. The main strength of the Kwangsi army is up the West River, around Wuchow, being held at bay by about 10,000 Ironsides. Some of the other Ironsides are at Canton and a few thousand more are along the East River, keeping an eye on Swatow where the Kwangsi faction has remained in control with a division.

Possibly the Kwangsi leaders may have to counter-attack before the Ironsides will consent to do hands-off with them again.

Or General Li Fook-lum may be able to introduce a government by partnership without resorting to hostilities.

Peace in 2 or 3 Weeks. To-day General Li Fook-lum exercises more influence in Canton than he has ever done and a threat to desert the Ironsides for the Kwangsi faction may be sufficient to swing the balance.

Those who are closest in touch with political organisations are confident that compromise, if not an understanding, will have been reached in a fortnight. Should they be right, an era of peace until after China New Year will have been inaugurated.

If the Ironsides are adamant, hostilities are imminent and the experts predict that the Kwangsi faction—supported morally and materially by the central Nationalist Government at Nanking—ought to be back in Canton in three weeks.

Short-sighted Policy. Much business has to be done before China New Year. In fact not a few trades reap their annual harvest at this time. Quite a number of influential people are ready to make sacrifices to be assured of such a harvest.

But the policy of government by partnership—if it can be described as such—is very short-sighted.

A prediction has already been made—before it has come into being—that it can only last till next spring when the partners will be squabbling among themselves again for territory.

Thankful for small mercies in these days, the Cantonese will still be grateful for a few months' respite.

Under False Pretences. However, clouds loom on the horizon.

First of all there is a probability—already referred to as the other extreme—of there being too many troops and not enough revenue to go round. The result is inevitable—civil war until a stronger army overcomes its rivals.

A still more serious outcome is the arrival in Kwangtung of military units at present in other parts of China who are marching under false pretences.

The Ironsides, at first suspected of being Red themselves, have been found wanting. So the most popular slogan to-day, now that the Red reign of terror is ended, is "down with the Ironsides."

Prodigals & the Fatted Calf. Having found an excuse which sounds logical, a Nationalist army of trained fighters is at present hovering on the Kwangtung-Fukien Boundary, too close to Swatow to be comfortable for the people there.

With their reputation behind them, these troops are certain to ask for substantial slices of the province once they enter. By themselves, the Ironsides can hardly resist. As friends of the Kwangsi faction, they will have nothing to spare. And having marched so far the prodigal army will be satisfied with nothing less than the fatted calf which, in spite of maltreatment by the Reds, is still Canton.

Growing Dangers. Generals whose names are high up in the Nationalist army list are threatening dire punishment to the Ironsides for having brought about the upheaval in Canton.

The arrival in Canton this week of the Japanese steamer with troops from Hankow—alleged to be Communists—shows that the

OUR TRADE FUTURE.

Optimistic Figures and Facts.

"SOCIAL TYPHOONS."

Chinese Investors Realize Security Of Hong Kong.

The anti-British boycott against Hong Kong was launched in June, 1925. For nearly two years traders in the little British colony at the mouth of the Canton river were gloomy and nervous. British and Chinese merchants complained about the cautious policy of local bank managers. As usually happens in times of trouble, appeals were made to the Government "to do something." As a result an effort was made to assist local commerce by means of a trade loan. Sums totalling more than \$15,000,000 (Hong Kong currency) were granted in order to alleviate the financial difficulties of business men resident in the Colony.

It may be remembered that the original loan of £1,800,000 needed to finance the scheme was floated in London. Although Hong Kong borrowers were inclined to grumble at the terms upon which the local Government lent them money, it is generally believed that the moral effect of the trade loan was excellent. It did show any nervous Chinese investors in local securities that the Imperial Government of Great Britain was ready to "stand by" the Colony.

Historians will probably record that in two ways the Imperial Government saved the "face" of Britons in Hong Kong during the troubled times of 1925-27. One was the offer of the trade loan. The other was the movement of the additional troops and ships to the Far East. Gestures mean much when watched and commented upon by the Chinese, who always think in theatrical terms. Those two gestures from London produced a very steady influence upon the Chinese population of Hong Kong.

Previous Periods of Anxiety. In the midst of chaos and confusion it is always difficult to take a long view. But the facts of the past do enable us to form some sort of idea about the future. History has its uses. The events of the last two years in Hong Kong have been exasperating and unusual. There have, however, been periods of great anxiety and trade depression in the past. It is not the British habit to retreat from difficulties. If it had been there would have been very little British trade in China during the last century.

The following figures convey some idea of the growth of the revenue of Hong Kong during the last thirty years:—

Year.	H.K. Revenue.
1897	\$ 2,687,000
1906	7,035,000
1918	18,665,000
1923	24,784,000
1926	21,132,000

The figures are given to the nearest thousand dollars. If we compare Hong Kong's revenue of 1926 with that of 30 years we see that it has increased more than eightfold. It is noticeable that the revenue of 1926 was considerably less than that of 1923, but fluctuations have shown themselves in other periods. Thus in 1907 there was a setback compared with 1906; and 1908 gave lower figures than 1907. After that the increase continued for ten years, and for the next three years there was a setback. Yet the curve resumed its upward tendency.

(Continued on Page 7.)

problem of sea transport for the Chinese army, hitherto unknown, may have been solved.

What is to prevent the Kwangsi generals at Nanking and Shanghai carrying out their promise of shipping a whole army to attack the Ironsides in Canton?

Surprising Interest. Then General Chiang Kai-shek is still thinking about Canton, as witness the order attributed to him for withdrawing troops from the war against the North for an expedition southwards.

In fact, Nanking and Shanghai have displayed an interest in Canton which is surprising. One effect is that the Leftist politicians, who side with the Ironsides, and who encouraged the Reds in Hankow, have been very much relegated to the background. Even the merchants are denouncing the extremist politicians—a factor which may augur well for Canton and even other parts of China.

THREAT OF WAR.

Shots Exchanged on West River.

WUCHOW WAR LORD CONFIDENT

Foreign Mission Property Seized By Ironsides.

Wuchow, Dec. 14. General Wong Shiu-hung has arrived, and has taken active personal command of the Kwangsi troops.

A big reception was arranged in his honour, but was not held because he prohibited it.

Interviewed, General Wong Shiu-hung made the statement that he was sending his troops down the West River to attack the Ironsides and that he would again be master of Canton within a month's time. His soldiers are advancing on Dosing, which they expect to take with little opposition. Heavy troop movements are observed, and it is evident that

TRIBAL CRIME.

British Official In Sudan Murdered.

ALSO GREEK VICTIM.

Cairo, Yesterday. Captain Fergusson, district commissioner of the Bahr el Ghazal province of the Sudan, was murdered with a Greek merchant by Nuers tribesmen near Lake Cori, north Shabbe, while returning to the Dinka tribe cattle the Nuers had stolen. Reuter.

the master of Kwangsi is trying to wipe out the humiliation suffered in Canton at the hands of the Ironsides.

Church Invaded. Word has been received that the Ironsides have occupied property in Shuihung belonging to the American Baptist Mission. They are using the church as quarters for their soldiers. When the Kwangsi garrison evacuated, they burned up the barracks, thus leaving the advancing Ironsides no quarters. The latter made for the Baptist Church and after threatening the caretakers, took possession.

Confidence Restored. The atmosphere in Wuchow has cleared up considerably since the panic of last week. There is no longer any danger of invasion by the Ironsides. On the contrary, the Kwangsi units are expecting to control Kwangtung in the near future. Confidence in the provin-

FRESH WINDS—CLOUDY.

East winds, fresh; generally cloudy, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

cial government has been completely restored and enthusiasm is high.

H.M.S. "Moth" left for down river yesterday morning.—Our own correspondent.

Hostilities Begin? Takhing (West River). Yesterday.

Some fighting has broken out between the Ironsides and the Kwangsi faction a little further up the river.

Passing steamers have been held up here.—British Naval Wireless.

THE NATIONALISTS.

British Consulate Fixtures Destroyed.

Nanking, Yesterday. The 44th Nationalist Army here is reported to be proceeding shortly several hundreds of miles up the Yangtze River to join the campaign against the remnants of the former Hankow army.

The Nationalist military authorities here have been occupying the British Vice-Consul's house in the British Concession; and, on leaving, they tore down all fixtures and removed the telegraph pole.—British Naval Wireless.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand to-day, was 2/0 7/16.

GERMANY PAYING UP.

Loyally Furnishing Dues On Reparations.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Final Solution Possible When Safeguards Removed.

Berlin, Yesterday. Reparations and other problems depending thereon will not be finally solved till Germany is given the definite task to perform on her own responsibility without the present safeguards, concludes Mr. Parke Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, reporting on the third Daves annuity year.

He is optimistic as regards present and future payments and points out Germany paid loyally, punctually and fully though the budgets of Reich in many states were unsoundly balanced. He concluded it is encouraging to find the German Government already financially reformed somewhat.—Reuter.

The report shows that Britain received 538,000,000 gold marks, France 767,000,000, Italy 107,000,000 and Belgium 97,000,000.—Reuter.

CHINESE BONDS.

PEKING ANNOUNCES REPLACEMENT.

A SIMPLE EXCHANGE.

Peking, Yesterday. The Finance Minister has issued a notice to the holders of \$6,000,000 bonds that they must hand them in to the Loans Department of the Ministry of Finance, where they will be exchanged for new ones of the same denomination.

No charge will be made for the exchange of the bonds, except the cost of printing, which will be thirty cents for every new thousand dollar bond, fifteen cents for every hundred dollar bond and five cents for every ten dollar bond.

The period of exchange is from January 10 till June 30, 1928, after which no exchange will be made.—Reuter.

SOVIET IN U.S.

MACHINERY PURCHASING MISSION.

New York, Yesterday. After a long hearing before a special board of enquiry at Ellis Island, a Soviet mission of 12 industrial mining experts was permitted to land under a \$500 bond. It was announced the delegation was visiting the United States with a view to purchasing "millions of dollars' worth of machinery."—Reuter.

Political Developments.

Shanghai, Yesterday. General Chiang Kai-shek appears to have returned to power. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's movements are not quite clear.

[Note: He is the leader of the Leftist, or Canton, group of politicians.]

Orders have been issued by the Nationalist Government of Nanking for closure of all Soviet Consulates in their territory and of Soviet trade establishments. The officials of these have received orders to leave.—British Naval Wireless.

FURTHER NORTH.

Reported Nationalist War Success.

If a series of overnight cables reveal the correct position, the Nationalist Army has now reached the point which was its "high watermark" in the last bid for Peking. That is to say, after being driven back to the Yangtze River, the Nationalists have gone about as far north as they ever have before General Chiang Kai-shek was forced to resign.

The "Hong Kong Evening Post" says that fighting is going on near Hanchuang, a town in the south of Shantung province, about 400 miles south of Peking. Another cable is that the "Christian General" Kuomintang is causing the Northerners anxiety in the south of Chihli province, which is even nearer Peking.

THAT MYSTERY SHIP!

"BRAINS" AND "MONEY" WERE TOO LATE.

CAREFUL COMMUNIST PLANS.

"Red" Leaders Who Were Not Allowed To Land.

WHOLESALE ROUND UP OF RUSSIANS AT HANKOW.

Proof has been shown to the "China Mail" that the Communist rising in Canton this week was the result of most extensive planning which lasted a month, during which plotters in far off places attended to the minutest details.

Canton was not the only objective of what amounted to a grand fling by the agents of the Soviet. Kongmoon and other cities, and even places close to strong military encampments were to have been attacked simultaneously.

Nor were the Reds resigned to a brief rule of a few days after which they would flee before the regular troops. They were prepared to stay for some considerable time.

Had it not been for the turning back of the mystery steamer which arrived at Canton on Tuesday, China would to-day have been rid of nearly every one of the most violent exponents of Communism!

BLAMEWORTHY GENERALS.

Canton's leading generals are in a measure blameworthy in that they sadly under-rated the extent to which the Communists had gone.

While the Ironside government held the opinion that the Reds would not risk an open clash, the Reds held them in contempt and were absolutely convinced that the Ironside army was much too weak to resist a surprise internal attack.

The "China Mail" political correspondent writes that a council of war was held in Canton prior to last Sunday when General Chang Fah-kuei (commander-in-chief), General Wong Ki-cheung (second-in-command and director of operations) and General Li Fook-lum of the Honam Papersides elected to wait and see.

Fight to the Last Ditch.

Major-General Chu Fai-yat (Commissioner of Police) was the only one who voted for direct action. He is reported to have vowed that he would fight the Reds to the last ditch and put his words into deeds by ordering an immediate raid on the three best-known hotbeds of intrigue in the city.

His action precipitated the crisis.

The rising was, in fact, planned for Thursday. As it was, the 2,000 Communist leaders and troops—believed to have left Hankow some time ago—did not reach Canton till Tuesday when the Reds were already on the run, after breaking out early on Sunday morning.

China's Trotsky.

So Shiu-ching, who was connected with seamen's interests in Hong Kong till a few years ago, was on that ship which flew the Japanese flag, ready to land as China's Trotsky. He is best known as a former chairman of the Seamen's Union in Canton and the leader of the anti-Hong Kong strike of 1925-6.

Another violent Communist on the boat was General Teng Yen-ta who was expelled from Hankow some months ago.

This strong force, the plotters thought, would have been strong enough to have held the loyalist reinforcements at bay.

Bottled Up?

As it was, the foreign warships at Canton prevented the Red force from landing and the steamers sailed away again.

The Canton Government holds the opinion that if the ship had been bottled up the greater part of the Communist movement would have been wiped out. Even if the 2,000 men had landed, the counter-attack might have been delayed for a day or two but the majority of them would have been captured shortly afterwards.

Very Heavy Bribe.

It is also known that the cadets or training brigade of the Ironside army which joined the Reds was bought over at a very heavy price, but the money was forthcoming a fortnight ago.

Expert opinion in Canton is that the Police Commissioner brought matters to a head and thus saved Canton from even more serious consequences. Had both sides waited till Thursday

the Red blow would certainly have been much heavier, but those 2,000 sworn Communists will not now be at large.

STRONG EVIDENCE.

Police Revelations at Kongmoon.

Pakkai, Kongmoon, Yesterday. Conclusive evidence has been obtained that there was a plot on a very extensive scale to let the Communists run wild in Kongmoon as well as in Canton.

I learn from official sources that had it not been for prompt action on the part of the authorities on Monday night Kongmoon would have suffered the same fate as Canton.

Labour unions have been zealously searched.

Labour Union Proscribed.

Incriminating documents, large quantities of kerosene and inflammable material and even bombs were unearthed. Several arrests were made.

The General Labour Union (i.e., federation of unions) has been proscribed and sealed up.

On Tuesday morning police and military patrols were sent out, all men wearing white armlets.

The iron gates in the streets of Kongmoon city were closed after dark and pedestrians were not allowed out at night.

Two Loyalists Murdered?

On Thursday, two bodies which had been cut into pieces were found by the Police in the General Labour union building and have not been identified. Inquiries are proceeding. It is surmised that deceased are "white" labourers, who were done to death by "Reds" who suspected betrayal to the authorities.—Our own correspondent.

[Note: The above report has been delayed in transmission owing to suspension of the steamboats between Hong Kong and Pakkai.]

SEAMEN'S PART.

"Had to Obey Orders From Canton."

The "China Mail" is in receipt of other news from Kongmoon and Pakkai which throw light on the strike of crews of the Hong Kong steamboats, showing connection with the plots in Canton.

Headquarters of the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton sent an order to the Kongmoon branch, claiming authority from So Shiu-ching, the notorious strike chairman, ordering the Hong Kong crews to strike.

Impossible Demands.

The branch union held a meeting. After a lengthy discussion, at which it was evident that the men were reluctant to strike, it was decided that Canton had to be obeyed.

Accordingly, most unreasonable demands were made on the agents of the owners—the latter being in Hong Kong—that wages be increased three and one-third times forthwith!

As the seamen knew well that their demand could never be accepted, they walked ashore

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FOR SALE.—Chefoo Stamps. Unused. Set of six stamps—2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Price \$2 per set. Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

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NOTICES.

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE OFFICES and STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 23rd, 25th and 26th December, 1927, and 1st and 2nd January, 1928.

F. HAYLEY BELL,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon & District.
York Buildings,
Hong Kong, 16th December, 1927.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. BRITISH SECTION. NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 20th instant, the EXPRESS TRAIN which now leaves KOWLOON at 3.00 p.m. will depart daily at 2.15 p.m. and arrive at Canton at 6.03 p.m.

The following trains will be cancelled on and from the 20th:—
Train leaving Kowloon at 2.35 p.m. on week-days.
Train leaving Shum Chun at 5.46 p.m. on week-days.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager & Chief Engineer,
Kowloon, 17th December, 1927.

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Per Trip	\$ 0.10	
Persons under 16 years of age	0.05	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men belonging to Army, Navy, Police and Fire Brigade in Uniform	0.05	
Special Ferry 1.00 a.m.	0.20	
Asiaties only are allowed to travel 3rd Class		4 copper cents
Book of 100 tickets—Asiaties only		\$4.00
Monthly Tickets—Single	6.00	
" " " (Persons under 16 years of age)	2.00	
" " " Family (3 persons)	9.00	
" " " (4/5)	12.00	
Children under 3 years of age	Free	

The following persons will be considered as members of a Family:—Husband, Wife, unmarried Children and Governess, Nurse or Amah, living in the same house.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 14th December, 1927.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB. ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

13th, 14th, 15th & 16th February, 1928.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Hong Kong, 15th December, 1927.

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AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY TO BUYERS ABOUT MARCH 1928.

Two—500 K. W. D. C. Steam Sets.
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Fine Belgium Cut Glass Spirit
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PHILIPPINES HEAD.

GOVERNOR FARRINGTON'S CHANCES.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

The United Press correspondent writes to Manila from Washington:

Senator Hiram Bingham's recommendation that Governor Wallace R. Farrington be named governor-general of the Philippine Islands to succeed the late Major-General Leonard Wood, caused more than a ripple of interest among Washington politicians, and the elicited flattering editorial comment concerning Farrington's administration of Hawaii.

The recommendation was announced at a time when the governor was paying his annual visit to Washington in the interests of territorial legislation. The governor apparently regarded the good-will appreciatively but not too seriously.

Asked by the United Press to comment, he replied humorously: "There are four stages in the life of a politician. The fourth stage is when he thinks that the country cannot get along without him. I haven't reached that stage yet."

Some prominent eastern editors considered the matter more earnestly.

"Big Enough for the Boots" is an editorial caption in the Bulletin of Philadelphia, which comments: "Suggestion of Wallace Rider Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, to succeed the late Governor General Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines, will serve to focus upon him a public scrutiny."

"Governor Farrington is a native of the Pine Tree State, a graduate of New England Journalism, a successful publisher of a leading daily newspaper of Honolulu, and a long-time resident of the archipelago. He has held public office in Hawaii for many years, beginning with membership on the Territorial Commission as long ago as 1906. For more than six years he has been Governor of Hawaii. Thirty-three years in Honolulu in such activities surely qualify him intimately and intensively in knowledge of Pacific conditions of every kind."

"Add to this his executive experience as Governor over 6,500 square miles and some 350,000 people, and the fact that he is fifty-six years of age, and in fine physical condition."

"The destiny of the Philippines lies in the hands of the United States. Responsibilities for Filipino welfare rest upon Washington. It is America's task to help the Philippines to take their place self-supporting civilised nations. And Governor Farrington is stranger neither to the Filipinos and their needs nor to the American Government and its ideals."

Senator Bingham's suggestion is "interesting and intelligent" in the opinion of the Hartford Courant which points out that if a civil regime is to replace War Department control Governor Farrington is qualified for the Philippine governorship both as a civilian and an able administrator.

"Moreover, he has demonstrated a peculiar fitness for such a post as that in the Philippines by the distinction with which he has filled his present position," the Courant continues.

"The population of Hawaii is an amalgamation of many races—Hawaiian, Asiatic-Hawaiian, Caucasian-Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipinos and negro. There are some 40,000 Filipinos in Hawaii, according to the census of 1924."

"Governor Farrington has had pronounced success in dealing with this heterogeneous population and in maintaining friendly social relations with these people. His handling of the political and social problems in a group of islands where West meets East makes me think Governor Farrington is the best man to handle the Philippine problems," Senator Bingham declares, and he points out that the Farrington administration has fostered a firm loyalty to the United States on the part of the Hawaiians.

"A man who has demonstrated this faculty for creating a friendly feeling toward himself and loyalty toward his Government would prove admirably fitted for the position of Governor-General of the Philippines, if he is otherwise, well qualified, as Governor Farrington is."

"While considering possible successors to General Wood, President Coolidge will no doubt give the weight to Senator Bingham's suggestion. Always an important post, the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines has become more important in late years. It is imperative that in justice to both Americans and Filipinos the right sort of man be found to fill this position."

EASTERN PORTS.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, AND SMALLPOX.

The health bulletin of the Eastern port for the week ended December 10 reports:—

Plague.—5 cases at Rangoon, 1 case at Macassar (1 death).

Cholera.—55 cases at Calcutta, 1 case at Madras, 1 case at Bangkok, 2 cases at Rangoon, 6 cases at Tuticorin.

Small-pox.—1 case at Aden, 2 cases at Basrah (1 death), 11 cases at Calcutta (6 deaths), 15 cases at Madras (1 death), 1 case at Rangoon, 1 case at Sourabaya, 8 cases at Bandjermasin.

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THE DEAF HEAR.

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Internos, from Shanghai.
Capnos, from Pientsin.
Naealk, from Nagasaki.
Eaton (2), from Bradford.
E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 15th December, 1927.

Unclaimed telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Company's local office for:—

Castibotto, from Lima.
Cupgall, from Bombay.
Hueschelrat, from Leichlingen.
Laitman Kowliet, from Bangkok.
Ropiteau Hong Kong Hotel, from Macao.
Jorge Sunico 3 St. Joseph Terrace, from Manila.
Worship, from Tchekam.
E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 15th December, 1927.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

SEND IT HOME!

Events have moved swiftly in South China during the past week, though there is little to report on the Yangtze and northern fighting and political fronts. The affair of most importance has been the taking of Canton by the Communists, the coup being staged last week-end when there were few Ironside troops in the city. The "Reds" however, did not hold the place long, rapidly fleeing when sufficient soldiery had been collected to oppose them. During the few days of their occupation they reduced the city to a state of chaos. There was a little bloodshed, but considerable looting, and when the city was relieved by the Government troops the inhabitants in many instances were on the point of starvation.

Efforts to bring the disorders to Hong Kong were promptly frustrated by the local police, and a number of arrests were made as the Canton boats arrived here.

In addition to carrying the full story of the taking and recapture of Canton, this week's "Overland Mail" also contains an exclusive account of how "Red" agitators attempted to promote a strike among the workers of the Colony.

Local news—social, commercial, sporting, etc.—is fully dealt with in this issue of the "Overland" and a comprehensive report is given of the morphia case proceedings in the Police Court.

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KITANO MARU .. Saturday, 14th January.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 21st December.
AKI MARU .. Wednesday, 18th January, 1928.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOA MARU .. Tuesday, 27th December.
AWA MARU .. Wednesday, 11th January.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
RAKUYO MARU .. Friday, 23rd December.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Friday, 20th January.
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LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DURBAN MARU .. Tuesday, 10th January.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
AKITA MARU .. Monday, 19th December.
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ANGKUS .. B	2nd December	4th Jan.	31st Jan.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

JAPANESE NAVY.

NOTES ON A SPECTACULAR GROWTH.

FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

Tokyo, Nov. 12.
In no other branch of Japan's general activities has there been a greater and more spectacular advance than in the evolution of her navy. The grand naval review held at the commencement of this month, in the presence of the Emperor, attested well to this fact. No less than 170 vessels from giant dreadnaughts to powerful cruisers of the most modern type, stretched out in line after line, a visible symbol of Japan's strength on the sea since she came into contact with the outer world. The fleet was well supported by other fighting units of the Navy, including 80 aeroplanes. The Japanese press has evinced the greatest pride in the cruisers of the Kato type, displacing 7,000 tons, which the papers declare to be the invention of Japanese naval genius. These cruisers mount eight-inch guns and are credited with a very high speed.

Attention during the recent review was concentrated even more on the "Akagi," of 26,900 tons, the newest aeroplane carrier, which Japanese officials long have maintained is the last word in naval construction of that type. Its details have been kept strictly secret and further interest was focussed on this craft because of a semi-official statement to the effect that it was the belief of Japanese naval experts that efficient service by an aeroplane carrier would, to a great extent, determine the fortunes of battle in actual warfare. The painstaking care with which the secrets claimed for the "Akagi" are being guarded is best seen by a notice that minor officers of the vessel are not permitted to enter the flying deck, which is provided with a special arrangement whereby access to it can be had. The "Akagi" has three flying decks, one on top of the other, while the British aeroplane carriers have two decks and the American carriers one. The "Akagi" is said to be capable of developing 28 knots per hour. In vessel, especially after all the spite of the public interest in the claims made for it, there was keen disappointment during the naval review because no seaplane flew from it.

British Tutelage.

When Commodore Perry first knocked at the closed doors of Japan, this country's "navy" then consisted of what would pass in the West as good fishing schooners, but

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Japan soon saw that, if she was to rise to the level of the others, it would be necessary to do the trappings of Western nations and, out of the humiliation she then felt that the "foreign barbarian" was far superior to her, grew the resolve to strain every muscle and sinew until she reached a like proud position. The work of making for Japan a really modern navy began in 1872, under a mission from Britain. Progress was very slow at first. For the one thing, there was not the mad race for naval armament that has characterised the first quarter of the 12th century; for another, science had not yet developed the technique and skill that makes for the quick and efficient building of to-day.

When Japan went to war with China, her fleet, all told, consisted of 25 vessels, all of them bought from abroad. She won easily from China because her vessels were of a superior type and because of the over-weening pride of the Manchurians, who scorned their enemy, forgetting that size is not necessarily muscle. To-day, just two of the ships that took part in the naval review, the "Nagato" and the "Mutsu," have a tonnage greater than the entire fleet Japan had in 1894.

Eight years ago, the late Emperor Taisho held a naval review. At that time the Japanese Navy had no super-dreadnaughts or first-class battleships. The country's ruler then reviewed 122 vessels, and of these 21 were capital ships, while others were on the stocks. To-day Japan has only ten capital ships, as a result of the Washington Conference. As regards other craft, however, experts say that her position is about the same as it was just prior to the Washington Conference. One thing the grand naval review emphasised was the relatively greater strength of the Japanese Navy for defending its own shores and the relatively weaker position she is in to undertake any aggressive adventures, even if she feels inclined to do so. With the exception of battleships and battle-cruisers, all other units of the Japanese Navy have been greatly increased when compared with 1913.

Big Gun-Power.

A comparison of gun calibre and gun-power showed 16-inch guns on the turrets of the more powerful battleships; in 1913, none of these naval "Big Berthas" existed. In other respects, the gun-calibre is about the same as it was in 1913, with minor difference in the number of guns.

The entire nation, naturally, was filled with proud emotion on beholding the smart and imposing armada, for supporting which millions have suffered break-back taxation. The newspapers, in editorials meant obviously for foreign consumption, laboriously asserted that the assemblage of the Japanese fleet was not by way of a demonstration, and the naval manoeuvres which preceded the grand review were not meant to strike into anyone the fear of possible aggression from Japan. Such explanations hardly were necessary; in fact, they savoured of pedantry. Even the ordinary layman knows that the Japanese fleet, as it is to-day, is neither a menace to the United States or to Great Britain. Japan's fleet undoubtedly is powerful enough to defend its own shores, but no more. As such, a foreigner can gladly share in the emotion of the Japanese people.—"N. C. Daily News."

WHARFAGE TAX.

DUE FROM PRIVATE OWNERS IN PHILIPPINES.

The right of the Philippine Government to collect wharfage tax on goods exported through privately owned wharves, was sustained on December 6 by the Supreme Court, Manila, through Justice Charles A. Johns.

The decision was handed down in connection with the suit of the Philippine Sugar Central Agency against the Insular Collector of Customs for the refund of wharfage tax amounting to P10,248.84, collected at Pulupandan, a port of entry, at Occidental Negros, on sugar consigned to the United States.

Paid Under Protest.
The plaintiff is the representative of Ma-no Sugar Central Co., a domestic corporation, holding a lease on a foreshore public land at Pulupandan, Occidental Negros. This corporation owns and maintains the wharf at that place. In May, 1926, the plaintiff shipped at Pulupandan, on the steamer "Hanover," 5,124,416 gross kilos of centrifugal sugar consigned to the United States. The collector of customs for the district of Iloilo, in accordance with law collected P2 per thousand gross kilos or a total of P10,248.84. That amount was paid by the plaintiff under protest. The plaintiff brought the action to recover the protested taxes in the court of first instance of Manila. The lower court then gave judgment in favour of plaintiff.

Lower Court Reversed.
On appeal, the supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court, and ruled that under the provisions of the Philippine Tariff Act of 1909, the Philippine government was authorized to collect wharfage duties on goods exported through ports of entry of the Islands, or shipped therefrom to the United States or any of its possessions. The plaintiff argued that the Philippine government was only authorised to collect the tax in question on goods exported through government-owned piers or wharves.

Goes Back to 1901.
"Notwithstanding that fact the wharfage tax in question has been continuously levied and collected from 1901 up to the present time. That is to say, in 1901 the Philippine Commission, which enacted the law, knew or must have known that there was not a single pier or wharf in the Philippine Islands, and yet without such wharves or piers, the government has at all times levied and collected the tax in question, and it is fair to assume that from and out of the money derived from such sources, it has erected and constructed piers and wharves in all of the large cities of its principal ports of entries at a cost of millions of pesos, and it is a matter of common knowledge that Pier 7 recently constructed in the City of Manila cost about P12,979,824.99, and that it is reputed to be the most modern, best and finest dock in the Orient," the supreme court pointed out.

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 15
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 6
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 27
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MANILA MARU .. Saturday, 31st December.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
BORNED MARU .. Saturday, 24th December.
KASADO MARU .. Tuesday, 3rd January.
SHUNKO MARU .. Friday, 6th January.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
MEXICO MARU .. Thursday, 5th January.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
BINGO MARU .. Friday, 23rd December.
VICTORIA SEATTLE, YACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
ALABAMA MARU (From Shanghai). Wednesday, 21st December.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU .. Tuesday, 20th December, 10 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU .. Tuesday, 3rd Jan., 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
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DEFENCE BY LORD THOMSON.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, 1924, writes to the "Daily Mail":—

Mr. Edward Spanner's article in "The Daily Mail," "The Case Against Airships," contains more denunciation than argument, and while making "several sweeping statements" he does not give all the facts.

For example, he makes no mention of successful airship flights, including three Atlantic crossings and the performance of R33 over the North Sea.

Nor, in his reference to Germany, does he inform his readers that before the war the Germans operated a passenger airship service the vessels of which made 800 flights, covered about 100,000 miles, and carried 17,000 passengers without a single fatal accident. It may or it may not be true that Germany has ceased airship construction, but it is certain that Germany has less inducement to develop this type of aircraft now that she has lost most of her colonies.

Although Mr. Spanner may have given considerable study to this subject, he can hardly claim to be among the experts, whose number in this country can in all probability be counted on the fingers of both hands. The decision to build airships was reached after hearing the opinion of the best-known experts, and the present policy has the support of many competent authorities who have no axe to grind.

Broadly speaking, this policy is based on the principle that Great Britain cannot afford to neglect any new form of transportation, and more especially one possessing far greater speed than ocean-going ships and a longer range of flight than aeroplanes.

If as the result of experiment and research it is found possible to build reliable lighter-than-air vessels, this country should not be left behind in a development with such incalculable possibilities; on the contrary, it should lead the way. The most practical way of testing possibilities was to build new airships, not for war purposes, as in the past, when performance and prompt delivery were the first considerations, but slowly and deliberately, design and construction being subordinated to ensuring "safety first."

For this purpose a sum of under £1,500,000 was allotted, the expenditure to be spread over a period of several years. Admittedly this is a large amount in view of straitened national finances; but its expenditure was considered justified on experimental work of such importance.

Mr. Spanner may condemn this policy as a "gamble" and "a piece of stupidity," but he will not convince informed and fair-minded people by mere abuse, nor will he persuade them to suspend the airship programme by describing it as "a monumental piece of folly." He should take to heart his own misquotation that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

JUNKERS PLANE HELD UP.

Horta, Azores, Nov. 28.
The Junkers plane had made a third unsuccessful attempt to start for America.

OCEAN FLIGHTS.

THE NEXT STEP IS TO MAKE THEM PRACTICAL.

Trans-oceanic flights have been proved possible—the next step is to make them practical, is the statement of Emory Bronte, navigator of the first civilian aeroplane flight to the Hawaiian Islands, in summing up his idea of the future of aviation.

Bronte has not only cast his lot definitely with commercial aviation—he has selected the Pacific Coast as a logical field for its development, as he has just accepted a position as special representative on aviation for the Associated Oil Company.

He goes on to say: "The future of aviation cannot be visualized. We find it impossible to picture the airship of the future, even as the early-day mariner dared not dream of the turbine-driven liners that were destined to plough the seas after him."

"The sailor of to-day would not consider navigating the seas in the same type of vessel which safely carried Magellan through the treacherous straits which now bear his name. The trans-oceanic aviator of to-morrow will refuse to fly from New York to Paris or from San Francisco to Honolulu in small land planes such as were flown by Lindbergh and several others."

"The pioneers have made these hazardous flights to prove them possible. The next step is to make such voyages by air practical—and they are practical with the right type of plane."

"For trans-oceanic flying, a large hydro-aeroplane with boat hull and at least three motors will be employed. If forced to the surface of the sea it will navigate to the nearest port, propelled by a small auxiliary engine, as any surface craft would do. Powerful radio sets will keep it in constant communication with ship and shore wireless stations and with other planes."

"On land, cities will be linked from coast to coast and border to border by numerous commercial air lines operating large powerful freight mail, and passenger planes on regular schedules, and at low freight and passenger rates. How enormous these planes will be is shown by the fact that in Europe to-day there is being built one capable of developing 1,000 horsepower and with cabins for 100 passengers."

"Aviation is not, however, something which is part of the future. It is here with us to-day developing so rapidly that we can scarcely keep pace with it. Our important mail is flown to the most distant parts of the nation in less than two days. Passengers and express are also carried on schedules as frequent and swift as mail, and with utmost safety. We have found it a necessary part of our modern civilization."

NEW SERVICES.

FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC POSTS AND PASSENGERS.

Paris, Nov. 22.
A definite trans-Atlantic aerial postal and passenger service was announced here by Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel and now one of Europe's leading aircraft builders. Bleriot declared that an experimental service will be inaugurated within a year.

"The flights made during the past summer seem to prove that flying west from Europe is more difficult than flying east from the United States," Bleriot said.

"I expect to overcome this difficulty by choosing a route by way of the Azores islands which will be a regular stopping place."

"In the service we shall use multi-motored land planes, relying upon mechanical perfection rather than floaters. My first plane will have motors capable of developing 1,000 horse power. It will weigh eight tons and carry one ton of mail from Paris to New York in 36 hours."

"Later I plan to use planes weighing 24 tons with four 650 horse power motors. Each plane will require two pilots and one mechanic and one wireless operator."

"Fuel will be carried in the wings, leaving ample space in the fuselage for mail and passengers," Bleriot said.

The manufacturer declared that he will not attempt an extensive passenger service until after the aeroplane has been operating for three or four years. "I believe that within that time knowledge of conditions over the route and mechanical improvements will permit of an extensive service under regular schedules."

Bleriot, whose planes have been used successfully in both military and commercial service, has had his plans under development for some time, he said. Ample financial support has been provided for the trans-Atlantic project, he declared.

—United Press.

SAFETY FLYING.

COMMENT ON THE NEW NEW DEVICE.

DESIGNERS PERPLEXED.

The problem of producing an aeroplane which shall be controllable at low speeds is one which has long been perplexing designers. The risk with the ordinary type of machine is that if speed is unduly reduced the hold on the air is lost and a crash is the result. But if Mr. Handley-Page is right, (says the "Daily Mail") the problem has now at last been solved. The slotted wing, as it is technically called, automatically comes into action as speed is lowered and gives a grip on the air.

Mr. Handley-Page's services to aviation are such that special importance attaches to his statements. The new device has already been adopted in various Royal Air Force machines and has given excellent results. For naval work, if it fulfils the claims made on its behalf, it will be indispensable.



Lieut. Arthur Gavin, who has won the Herbert Schitt Memorial Trophy, having a record of 855 hours in the air during the fiscal year of 1926-27 without serious accident to personnel or material. Lieut. Gavin is the third Naval aviator to win the trophy. He is a native of Ashland, Wisconsin.

sable, as one of the greatest difficulties in naval flying is that of landing upon an aircraft carrier, which cannot be effected with reasonable safety unless the machine is travelling slowly. It has already been tried for naval work and has given great satisfaction.

Already a number of Royal Air Force aeroplanes are being fitted with the automatic safety "slots," perfected after eight years' research by Mr. F. Handley Page, managing director of Handley Page, Ltd.

The apparatus cures the most fatal of air perils—a uncontrollable spin, following a loss of flying speed. It is understood that, after official experiments, the perfected device will become a standard fitting in aeroplanes ordered by the Royal Air Force.

A fruitful cause of accident is an error of judgment by a pilot when faced with such an emergency as a forced landing. His preoccupation in finding a suitable alighting point may cause him to lose flying speed at a low altitude and get into a spin from which he cannot extricate his machine before it crashes. The automatic "slots" will obviate such a risk.

Light aeroplanes of the type used by air-clubs or in private flying are being equipped with the "slots."

OFF FOR NICARAGUA.

Miami, Florida, Dec. 3.
A tri-motored Fokker plane piloted by Major E. D. Brainerd departed today from Hialeah Field on a non-stop flight to Nicaragua. The distance to be covered is 1035 miles.

Perfect weather is reported all the way along the route. Upon arrival in Nicaragua, the plane will be put into service as an ambulance for use of the U.S. marines in occupancy.

Doesn't Make It.
Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 3.
The United States Marine Fokker plane flying here in an attempted non-stop flight from Miami has landed at Tela, Honduras, because of stormy weather.

It will resume its flight to-morrow.—United Press.

mechanic and one wireless operator. "Fuel will be carried in the wings, leaving ample space in the fuselage for mail and passengers," Bleriot said.

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—United Press.

WORLD'S AIR PORT.

AN AIRMAN'S VISION OF LONDON.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

The Thames, fifty years hence, will be the great air-port, of the world.

To-day London, Liverpool, and Southampton share the bulk of passenger traffic between the old and the new worlds. London in the days to come will be the clearing house for passengers between America and every country in Europe.

It is 10 a.m. of a summer day in 1977. The Thames flows past the County Hall, the Houses of Parliament and Somerset House. But not the Thames with which our children will be familiar—a sheet of water, the finest natural aerodrome in the world, without one bridge from Blackfriars to Chelsea, lined with landing stages and marked by buoys.

6,000 H.P.
A fleet of forty great air liners rests on the water, moored to the buoys, each capable of carrying 100 passengers or more. Although each machine is fitted with engines capable of developing the strength of six thousand horses, the thunder of machinery is muffled down to a throbbing hum.

A cluster of men and women are passing through the Customs at the head of one landing stage. The walls of the office bears posters advertising "To New York in Twenty-four hours." The people file down the gangway below the Savoy Hotel to a waiting tug which will carry them across the 100 yards of open water to the place where the blue and gold seaplane, its six propellers revolving, slowly, waits, eager to start on the 3,000-mile journey.

Passengers file on board and seek their berths just as they did, fifty years before, in the Atlantic ocean liners.

The upper deck of the seaplane is a promenade, enclosed in glass, stretching from end to end of the ship. Here, as everywhere, air pressure and heating are so regulated that, at whatever altitude the machine may be, passengers suffer no discomfort either from the rarity of the atmosphere or the bitter cold of the upper air.

Open Country.
Gone are fur-lined helmet and goggles, the cumbersome suit with fur-lined boots; the pilot now wears the same uniform as a liner captain. The chief engineer is responsible for and tending the engines; the navigator relieves him of the necessity of constantly plotting his chart, he keeps in touch with the engine-room by means of a telephone from the vantage point in the nose of the machine.

London passes swiftly beneath as we climb up towards the west; the sun behind us throws the shadow of the seaplane racing across the roofs below. We pass over Ealing, and reach the open country. Windsor, a cluster of buildings surmounted by the great Tower, shows as a child's fort to the left; then on over the Downs, leaving the Thames at last.

Galway, the first stop, is reached at tea-time. Here we wait half an hour to re-fuel and pick up passengers for America from Scotland and Scandinavia, who have taken the local aeroplane which connects with the Atlantic air liners.

Half an hour later we are flying into the eye of the sun over the waves of the Atlantic, climbing ever higher to the thinner air where we can speed at 150 miles an hour as the darkness gathers.

A dial on the wall of the saloon keeps the passengers informed of the progress of the voyage.

Altitude: 21,500 ft.
Air speed: 147 m.p.h.
Time: 6:15 G.M.T.

A red star on a chart of the Atlantic shows the position of the liner, moving almost imperceptibly like the hour-hand of a watch, away from the Irish coast.

We go to bed after dinner to awake at dawn. It is breakfast time in England, but only 5 a.m. here.

From the hideous haze that is invisible, hidden by the fog that ever cloak the coast of Newfoundland. By 9 a.m. we are over land, speeding down the Canadian coast, heading south.

Lunch time, and it is as well to have your kit ready, for soon afterwards the dials in the saloon show that we are coming earthwards. The wind has been favourable, so the machine did not land at the great emergency air-port, built ten years before, in Newfoundland. Air liners which have met strong easterly winds land here to re-fuel.

Every one crowds to the promenade deck. We are flying at only 3,000ft. now. Open country

lies below when the first of Columbus' descendants cries "There it is!"

A cluster of pointed fingers shows through the mist ahead and below.

"Sky-scrapers!"
New York!

To-morrow's Air Liners.
That is the journey which our children, and, maybe, some of their fathers, will make. It is no wild figment of the imagination, no world-shaking discovery. It is merely the development of what is being done.

The passenger-carrying aeroplanes of to-day are the forerunners of the Atlantic air liners of to-morrow just as surely as the "Rocket" was the progenitor of the express locomotive of 1927.

All the principal cities of the world are built on rivers or harbours: London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, New York, Capetown, Sydney. Each one is a natural air-port.

Passenger seaplanes have already landed on the Thames. People will not travel from London to Croydon and from Le Bourget to Paris for such a short-distance trip as that from Paris to London. The air-ports must be made in the cities, as are the great railway termini of to-day.

The rivers are the natural landing-grounds, either by roofing over to make a vast open space or by the removal of bridges.

Between Putney and Hammer-smith the river forms already a natural aerodrome, but I believe the problem will be solved as I have pictured by clearing away such bridges as Westminster and Charing Cross and substituting tunnels for traffic.—"Sunday Express."

THE HELICOGYRE.

AIR MINISTRY SECURES SPANISH INVENTION.

AIR-COOLED MOTORS.

London, Nov. 25.

The Air Ministry has acquired the plans of the "Helicogyre," which combines the features of the Autogyro and the Helicopter, with a view, to building others. It ascends and descends vertically and hovers indefinitely even in complete calm.

The inventor, Vittorio Isacco, was the collaborator of the Spanish inventor of the Helicopter, Senor Pascara.

Four planes, revolving in a vertical column from the fuselage and driven by air cooled motors which actuate the propellers, lift the "Helicogyre," which has a separate engine and propeller, to move horizontally.

The Air Ministry is also constructing a flying boat, Clerva, on the Autogyro principle.

FLIER OF TSINGTAO.

CAPTAIN PLUESCHOW'S LATEST ADVENTURE.

Berlin, Nov. 27.

Captain Plueschow who became well-known in the Far East and at home during the war as "the flier of Tsingtao" having successfully withstood all attacks by the Japanese fliers and then saved himself, his machine and the Colours of the German Marines from being captured by the Japanese, has embarked at Buenos Aires with his wife and a crew of six on a very small ship, named "Feuerland," for a tour of adventures and exploration to South America.

NEW FRENCH AERODROME.

Thousand Acres Near Rheims.

A military aerodrome covering an area of over 1,000 acres is in process of completion at Rheims. Situated on a plain about a mile and a half from the town, it will comprise thirty hangars of reinforced concrete, each 150ft. square. These hangars, which will be erected in groups of two, will house the aeroplanes, motors, propellers, petrol stores, and the office and working staffs.

Three groups of hangars have already been built, and the aerodrome is expected to be finished in June next. Its first occupants will be the 12th Aviation Regiment, at present in garrison at Neustadt, in the Bavarian Palatinate.

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LORD LYTTON'S famous story of a doomed city as a magnificent film production—

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

This wonderful film cost £100,000 to make, employed 45,000 people and required a year to complete. When shown in London it was acclaimed on all sides as the greatest picture of the kind ever produced.

See the volcano belching forth its lava and red-hot stones, buildings and pillars crashing down, people stampeding in panic—see one of the greatest cataclysms of nature depicted with a breathless realism that will keep you leaning forward in your seat!

A PICTURE YOU WILL NEVER FORGET!

Coming to the

WORLD TUESDAY to SATURDAY.
December 20th to 24th.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

December 18th 1927.

4th Sunday in Advent.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.)
Children's Service (10 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Prayer: Rev. W. R. Cannell.
Holy Communion (12 noon).
Evangelion (6 p.m.)
Prayer: Rev. H. Copley Moyle.
Wednesday, December 21, St. Thomas. Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m.

CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25th.
Holy Communion 7 a.m.
8 a.m. (Choral) and 12 noon.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m. Evensong, Carols and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Queen's Road East, Wanchai (near Royal Naval Hospital)

Sunday, December 18th, 1927.

Morning Service, 10.15 o'clock.
Prayer: Rev. J. H. Johnston.
B.A. Afternoon 3 o'clock: Sunday School.
Evening Service, 6 o'clock.
Subject: "What does Faith" really mean?"
Prayer: Rev. J. C. Knight.
Anstey.
Sailors' & Soldiers' Home, Ardenal Street.
Sunday 3 p.m. Mr. May's Bible Class. 8.15 p.m. Service Men's Hour.
Monday 3 p.m. Ladies' Church Aid Meeting.

UNION CHURCH.

Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, December 18th.
Morning 10.30.
General Service and K.O.S.B. Parade.
Mynms 255, 412, 490, 554.
Prayer: Rev. F. P. W. Alexander, C.F.

Evening Service at 5.45.
Music led by K.O.S.B. Band by kind permission of Lt. Col. Comyn and Officers.
Bandmaster W. H. FitzEarle.
A.R.C.M.
Hymns: 177, 167, 60, 671.
Band Selections: "Polonaise in A flat," Chopin; "Intermezzo," Mascagni; "Demand of Response," Coleridge Taylor; "March from Tannhauser," Wagner.
"Messiah" Solos by Mrs. Bowes Smith, Mrs. G. Watt and Mr. H. Glover: "O Thou That Tellest," "But Who May Abide?" "He Shall Feed His Flock" and "Come Unto Me."

Organ: Mr. G. B. Longyear.
Prayer: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Subject: "The Faithful Saying."
Collections for New Territories Mission.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.
December a.m. p.m.

" 17 ... 6.56 ... 5.42 "

" 18 ... 6.56 ... 5.42 "

" 19 ... 6.57 ... 5.43 "

" 20 ... 6.58 ... 5.43 "

" 21 ... 6.58 ... 5.44 "

" 22 ... 6.59 ... 5.44 "

" 23 ... 6.59 ... 5.44 "

" 24 ... 7.00 ... 5.45 "

" 25 ... 7.00 ... 5.46 "

" 26 ... 7.00 ... 5.46 "

" 27 ... 7.01 ... 5.47 "

" 28 ... 7.01 ... 5.47 "

" 29 ... 7.02 ... 5.48 "

" 30 ... 7.02 ... 5.48 "

" 31 ... 7.03 ... 5.49 "

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Train Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.
Subject: "Is The Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"
Wednesday Evening Meeting: at 5.30 o'clock.
Reading Room at above address, open—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

December 15, 1927.

Capt. J. W. Aird.
Messrs. G. A. P. Browne, R. J. Birbeck, D. Beraha, Robert Bell, W. Bolton, R. H. Beaven, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Burdun, Misses Billings, Mr. E. J. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. H. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cullen.
Mr. E. C. Day.
Messrs. R. E. Francis, F. L. Fern.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goudy, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Guillet.
Messrs. H. C. Hardy, A. F. Henry, F. A. Hill, J. Hardwick, W. Hughes, J. Hubert, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hodgkinson.

Miss K. Ingles.
Mr. J. E. Joseph.
Messrs. H. A. Keller, A. H. Kutchbach.

Messrs. D. W. Leach, K. C. Loo, Miss H. Lillie.

Messrs. L. J. Matthews, W. Maier, E. Maller, J. A. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Mannings.

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SPECIAL DISPLAYS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

For Christmas Week.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 6 O'CLOCK.

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WRITING CASES
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GIFTS FOR MOTHER
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EVERYTHING OF THE BEST.

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Colour and Mel'owness Guaranteed.

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OFFICE: NO. 52, DENNY ROAD, HONG KONG.
FACTORY: NO. 1, WING LEE STREET, HONG KONG.

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Cleaning done by us,
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are properly cleaned.

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Hong Kong.

88 Nathan Road,
Howlton.

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EX S.S. MOREA

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NEW CURTAIN NETS

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BIRTH.

BERMAN.—On December 10, 1927,
at Country Hospital, Shanghai,
to Mr. and Mrs. K. Berman, a
son.

MARRIAGE.

GRANT-MARSHALL.—On Decem-
ber 3, 1927, at H.B.M. Con-
sulate-General, Shanghai, and
afterwards at the Holy Trinity
Cathedral by the Very Rev.
Dean Symons, George Donald
Grant, son of the late Mr. and
Mrs. D. Grant, of Missouri,
N.W.P., India, to Lily Guthrie
Marshall, daughter of the late
Mr. A. W. Marshall and Mrs.
Marshall of Shanghai and
Sydney.

DEATH.

STUART.—On Thursday, Decem-
ber 8, 1927, at Shanghai,
suddenly, Fred Roy Stuart,
aged 54 years, dearly beloved
husband of Mary Stuart.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1927.

A LOSS TO IRELAND.

With the retirement from office
of Mr. Timothy Healy, the Irish
Free State loses its first
Governor-General and one of the
most influential and popular
public men in Southern Ireland.
It is now five years since the
Royal Assent was given to the
Irish Free State Constitution Bill
and six years since, following
months of anxious negotiation,
the historic Treaty was signed at
Downing Street providing that
the Irish Free State should be
established not later than twelve
months after the date of conclu-
sion of that agreement. Mr.
Healy, who on the urgent repre-
sentation of the Provisional Gov-
ernment of the Free State, be-
came the first Governor-General,
had been one of the Irish repre-
sentatives at Westminster for no
fewer than thirty-eight years
during which period he became
one of the most formidable cham-

plions of the Irish cause at West-
minster and was responsible for
some of the most caustic speeches
delivered in the House of Com-
mons in modern times. Mr.
Healy is seventy-two years of
age. His feet were first planted
on the ladder of success and fame
when he became private secre-
tary; he was then starting on his
career. Mr. Healy was a writer
of great piquancy and vigour and
his London letters to the Dublin
“Nation” did much to make
Parnell and his policy known and
popular. Mr. Healy himself,
through Parnell's influence, was
elected to the House of Commons
as member for Wexford and soon
became one of the most promi-
nent, daring and effective spokes-
men of his party in Parliament,
once serving a term of imprison-
ment for a daring speech. After
splitting with Parnell and taking
an active part in opposing the
temporary partition of Ulster as
provided in the Home Rule Bill,
Mr. Healy became a consistent op-
ponent of the policy represented
by de Valera and the late Mr.
Childers when he saw that the
Sinn Feiners were irreconcilable
to any section of Ireland's consti-
tutional representatives. His
unanimous choice by the Irish
Parliament for the first Governor-
General of the Irish Free State
was an event of more than ordi-
nary significance because Mr.
Healy had always been a con-
vinced believer in the possibility
of effecting an amicable union
with the North of Ireland. Al-
though he has not succeeded to
the fullest extent he has exerted
a considerable influence in that
direction. As a lifelong, devoted
servant of Ireland he has given
to the fullest extent of his gifts
and capacity and has played a
large part in promoting good feel-
ing between England and the
Free State. The best wishes of
all sections of the community,
both in Ireland and England, will
go with him in his retirement
and, whoever is appointed his suc-
cessor—Mr. James McNeill, pre-
sent Free State High Commis-
sioner in London is mentioned
in connection with the appoint-
ment—it is to be hoped that
the good work of cementing the
bonds of friendship between the
two nations will continue and that
bitterness may give place entirely
to mutual understanding and
helpfulness. Mr. McNeill, who is
apparently to take upon himself
the mantle of the veteran Irish
politician, was a member of the
Committee which drafted the con-
stitution of the Irish Free State,
and subsequently became High
Commissioner of the Free State in
London which position he has
held until now.

MURDER CHARGE.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT IN
SHOOTING AFFRAY.

FORMAL REMAND.

One of the Chinese robbers iden-
tified with the recent shooting
affray, in which Police Sergeant
McMahon was wounded and a Chi-
nese and Indian constable were
shot, was discharged from the
Government Civil Hospital and this
morning was charged at the Cen-
tral Magistracy with the murder of
the two Chinese police officers,
who succumbed to their wounds at
the Government Civil Hospital.
He was remanded.

Two of the alleged robbers are
in custody of the police. The first
man is charged with armed ro-
bery, shooting at the police, and
also has other counts against him.
Sergeant McMahon was this morn-
ing progressing favourably.

EDUCATION BY SLAP

“THE PRIMITIVE LITTLE
BOY.”

The question of whether the
docility of children has been in-
creased by the millions of slaps
they have received all through the
ages from parents was raised by
Major Leonard Darwin in his ad-
dress on “Eugenics of the Future”
to students at the Bedford College
for Women, Regent's Park. “We
all know,” he said, “what little boys
are like—how mothers are con-
stantly saying to them, ‘Don't do
this,’ and ‘Don't do that,’ and how
these commands are sometimes en-
forced—I if I may venture to quote
George Eliot's expression, ‘by mak-
ing them tingle a bit in soft and
safe places.’ This is a thoroughly
practical form of education, which,
we must presume from its constant
adoption, is not without immediate
effect. It is an education which has
been going on ever since man was
man—that is for at least one mil-
lion years.

“If it is producing heritable
effects,” he continued, “it will, in
the future, make children slightly
more docile by nature as each
generation makes its appearance.
If this has gone on every genera-
tion for a million years, I ask you
to consider what a truly awful be-
ing the primitive little boy must
have been. Judging by our knowl-
edge of other allied, but more
primitive, animals, we are, how-
ever, justified in believing that no
very great change can have taken
place in regard to the docility of
children. Consequently, even a
century of effort to suppress the
figeting of boys has not in the
past, and will not in the future,
produce any appreciable hereditary
effects.”

Major Darwin said that in this
country at the present time in-
ferior types were multiplying more
rapidly than the superior, this be-
ing due to what was known as the
differential birth-rate. “If we are
to preserve our civilisation for long
into the future,” he said, “we must
reverse the effect of the differential
birth-rate by increasing the fertili-
ty of all the superior stock, and by
decreasing that of all the inferior.
All is not going well with us. It is
not improbable that mental defect,
insanity, and crime are all increas-
ing. Unemployment is rife, our
slums are still with us, and when
new houses are built slum condi-
tions sometimes reappear behind
the clean outside walls, and but few
great men are appearing in our
midst. Racial deterioration, if
allowed to continue, will inevitably
result before long in a turn in the
tide of our prosperity. If our civil-
isation is really threatened, as I
believe, with an invisibly slow, but
deadly decay, then it will depend
more on women than on men,
whether the situation is, or is not,
to be saved. I appeal with all the
force at my command to women to
take these difficult racial problems
into serious consideration, and in
doing so to trust more to moral
force than to legal compulsion.”

DR. J. T. PROCTOR.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT
FUNERAL.

The funeral service over
the remains of Dr. J. T. Proctor
was held last Saturday at the
Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shang-
hai. With the severe sim-
plicity, which his many friends and
missionary associates knew that
deceased would have wished at his
last rites, his co-workers and com-
rades in the Church paid their last
tributes. At the cemetery several
hundred persons gathered, their
number being so large that the ser-
vice was held outside the chapel.
The Rev. Dr. F. J. White, Presi-
dent of the Shanghai Baptist Col-
lege, presided at the funeral, whilst
the Rev. T. C. Bao, secretary of the
Chekiang-Shanghai Baptist area,
assisted. The Rev. E. H. Cressy,
chairman of the East China Mis-
sion, also spoke, and the Rev. A. F.
White uttered a simple prayer.
The late Dr. Proctor was one of
the founders of the Shanghai Bap-
tist College and nearly 100 students
and a large number of the alumni
attended to pay their last respects
to deceased. Congregational sing-
ing characterised the funeral.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

SUPER PICTURE'S FINAL
SHOWING.

OTHER PROGRAMMES.

To-day furnishes the last op-
portunity of witnessing that just-
ly-described super-film, “The Four
Horsemen of the Apocalypse,” at
the Queen's Theatre. Since its
re-issue the picture has been
drawing crowded “houses” in
Hong Kong and it is still advisable
to reserve seats. “The Four
Horsemen” is a photoplay pro-
duced by the famous director, Rex
Ingram, from the novel by the
equally-famous Spanish author,
Blasco Ibanez, and features
Rudolph Valentino. It is a pic-
ture which emphasises the
ravages of international conflict
though it is admirably weighted
with passages of lighter import.
Through it runs a love story,
with Valentino, of course, as one
of the central characters. It is
not necessary to call it a great
film, or even a good film. It has
been well tried, and box office re-
ceipts at the Queen's—and thou-
sands of other theatres through-
out the world—must speak for
themselves, and the film.

Owing to the length of the
picture, cinema-goers should note
that special times have been ar-
ranged, namely, 2.30, 5.00, 7.15
and 9.30. Performances begin
promptly at these times and the
picture is screened immediately
after the overture.

Other pictures showing for the
last time to-day are Laura La
Plante's amusing farce “Beware
of Widows,” at the World Thea-
tre, and “It's the Old Army
Game,” at the Star Theatre, a
picture made by Edward Sullivan,
who produced “We're in the Navy
Now.” W. C. Fields and Louise
Brooks are the stars of “It's the
Old Army Game.”

AMERICAN COLONEL.

PROMOTED CHIEF OF FIELD
ARTILLERY.

Fred T. Austin, Colonel of Field
Artillery and now serving a detail
as Inspector General of the Phil-
ippine Department, will be the
new Chief of Field Artillery of the
United States Army, according to
dispatches received at Fort San-
tiago on December 8. He will suc-
ceed Major General William J.
Snow who retired this month.

Although the new Major General
Austin was 31st in rank out of 33
Colonels of Field Artillery, his no-
table advance and promotion is but
another indication of the War De-
partment's policy of meritorious
selection rather than relative rank.
General Austin's promotion is the
second elevation to high rank
granted to members of the Phil-
ippine Department in a year and a
half. It will be remembered that
Brigadier General Arthur W. Yates,
Assistant to the Quarter-
master General while he was De-
partment Quartermaster.

The new Chief of Field Artillery
(says the “Manila Times”) is
without doubt one of the most
popular as well as professionally
efficient officers in that branch of
the Service and his selection out of
a notable field of possible candi-
dates will meet with the hearty
support and co-operation of all
officers of his arm.

Major General Austin was born
in Vermont in December, 1866, and
received the degree of M. S. from
Norwich University, Vermont, in
1888.

WHITE NILE BRIDGE.

HUGE TRANSPORT SCHEME
NEARLY COMPLETE.

Rugby, Yesterday,
White Nile Bridge, which
forms a last link in the water,
light and transport scheme under-
taken by the British in the Sudan,
is practically complete and will be
opened by Sir John Maffey, Gov-
ernor-General of the Sudan, on
January 15.

The bridge has been built in six
months less than contract. It has
a total length with approach em-
bankments of 2,426 feet and carries
a road 89 feet wide, 4,000 tons of
steel have been used in its erec-
tion.—British Wireless Service.

I am not ready for the Abbey
yet.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

There is something wrong with
a nation that has heard of Hobbs,
the cricketer, but not of Haynes,
the philosopher.—Mr. Rowe Har-
ding.

There is only one consoling
thought about the future, and that
is that the rate of increase of the
population is diminishing.—Mr.
Neville Chamberlain.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

The Reds in Canton have been
transformed into reeds.

Two men, a Jew and a Scotsman,
were fighting in the Street. An
Irishman, who was an interested
spectator, turned to the crowd,
which had gathered, and shouted,
“I'll bet 10 to 1 it's a free fight.”

The newly-appointed Judge called
a taxi and told the driver to take
him to the Royal Courts of Justice.
“Royal Courts of Justice?”
queried the man.
“The Law Courts, man!” exclaimed
the Judge. “Don't you know the
Law Courts?”

“Course I do,” responded the
driver, “but you called ‘em Courts
of Justice!”

Mother (helping daughter to
dress for wedding): “It seems to
me, dear, that Harry is most exact-
ing.”

Daughter: “Never mind, mother;
we must respect his last wishes.”

At the Paris Motor Show:
“And inside you have a complete
list of hospitals in France.”

“I love you, darling. . . . But
keep still, so that the shopwalker
will think you're a dummy.”

“This band keeps on playing
the same—hic—piece.”
“Go on with you. That's the
electric fan!”

Little Isaac: “But vot do I have
to save der pennies for, fader?”
Father: “Vy, my boy, you save
der pennies an' den you pay dem
in der pound.”

Orator: “And after having serv-
ed five years in the same firm, they
wouldn't even give my oppressed
friend a reference.”
Oppressed Friend: “He's quite
right. I was five years in quod.”

The Wife: “You say you shot
him? Then what is this number
doing?”
Hubby: “Er . . . He was prob-
ably taking part in some greyhound
race when I hit him.”

At the motor school: “Well, do
you understand the engine now?”
“Perfectly. There's only one
thing I should like to ask: Do you
put the water and the petrol in the
same hole?”

A very rich man married a beau-
tiful woman who was beneath him
socially. One night a certain
nobleman took her to dinner, and
between the course she sat resting
her hands on the table. Suddenly
an awkward silence began. Then
her partner whispered, “Awful
pause!”

“So would you have,” the indig-
nant hostess replied, “if you had
spent as much time at the wash-
tub as I have.”

Judge: “And you really carried
out this theft by yourself?”
Accused: “Yes, your honour;
nowadays there is no one left whom
one can really trust.”

Doctor: “The secret of good
health, my dear young lady, is
onion eating.”
Modern Young Lady: “I know all
about that; but the trouble is how
to keep onion eating a secret.”

Pa and Ma, upon leaving church
service, were discussing the poor-
ness of the Sunday sermon, when
Tommy, their son, chimed in:
“Well, what can you expect for a
couple of shirt buttons?”

After the service the preacher,
who was of an old-fashioned type,
favoured the old lady his views on
eternal punishment. There was a
great deal of fire and brimstone
in it.

“I don't believe it,” the old lady
said impulsively; “no human con-
stitution could possibly stand it.”

Boss to Smith, who has arrived
very late at the office: “What the
deuce do you mean by this?”
Smith: “Very sorry, sir; but my
wife has had a baby.”
Boss: “Had a baby! Well, that's
an every day occurrence, isn't it?”
Smith, angrily: “Not with my
wife, sir.”

A famous explorer was being
pestered by a lady at a dinner
party.
“How will you know,” she asked,
“when you have crossed the North
Pole?”

“It will be quite easy,” he replied.
“The north wind will immediately
become a south one.”

“Jones had a wonderful career,
didn't he? Rose like a meteor, they
say,” remarked the man in the bus.
“Faster than that,” said his com-
panion, who had just received his
electric light bill. “Like a meter, in
fact.”

“I have a rare old gramophone. It
was once in the possession of
George Washington.”
“But there were no such things as
gramophones in Washington's time.”
“That's what makes it so rare.”

“Are you certain that this hare is
quite fresh?”
“Certainly, mum. It came from
the White City this morning.”

THAT MYSTERY SHIP!

(Continued from Page 1.)

FLAPPERS SHOT.

Latest Conditions Prevalent in Canton.

Three "flappers," girls from very good families, are among the Communists known to have been shot by the Canton authorities on Thursday for complicity in the Red rising.

Stacks of seditious papers have been found in Red funk-holes. Inflammable material, ranging from bales of cotton wool soaked in kerosene to bundles of padded blankets have been removed by the Police.

As late as Wednesday evening, small fires broke out in several places where, it is thought, the Communists had not been ferreted out.

Interesting Disclosures.

Interesting disclosures have been made as the result of raids on labour unions. The number of well-known agitators accounted for is rapidly increasing.

An estimate given yesterday was that 1,700 houses were destroyed by fire.

The number of innocent people killed is being added to now that ruins of buildings are being cleared away. The charred remains of people who could not escape have now been brought to light but a considerable number will never be found.

NO RELAXATION.

Even "The Pinks" Are Now Being Hunted.

Although large numbers of the Communist rabble have either fled or have been accounted for by the loyalists, there is no apparent relaxation in Canton's hunt for Reds or even suspected Pinks. There is a growing feeling that the people's voice will make itself heard this time. And for once the authorities are paying heed to public opinion.

Half measures, it is believed, will not be tolerated. Each and every political institution or labour union under suspicion of Red leanings—no matter its influence—is coming under attention.

No Respite Given.

No respite is given to those in hiding. Detectives, police and gendarmes are still ferreting out agitators, their agents and underlings.

Two notorious Red labour unionists have been accounted for. One is the young man with the Saville Row cut clothes and the other is a "professional labour politician." All Red unions are being proscribed forthwith, if only to appease the suffering populace.

Politically there is a pronounced trend of apologetics. Leading politicians and generals are issuing statements whereby they talk of sorrow but try to shift the blame to others.

A General's Excuses.

A popular form of manifesto is that which assures the public "to have no further fears."

Generals have come forward with excuses that they are not blameworthy. The three leading Ironside generals have been dismissed and the one who was in charge—he is the No. 2—has made a claim that he did have previous intelligence of the Reds' plot but was powerless to prevent it although he did take measures.

For the first time in recent years the public is taking stock of the position and expressing anger in no uncertain terms.

ARRESTS OF RUSSIANS.

Raid on Consulate and Detentions Confirmed.

Messages received in Hong Kong yesterday read:—On Thursday five more Russians who had been implicated in the Communist uprising, after being paraded through the streets, were publicly executed. The Russian Consul-General, his family and staff have all been searched for documents of which a number were seized.

The military leaders in control of Canton are General Chang Fah-kuei, General Wong Ki-cheung and General Li Fook-lum. They express the strongest resentment at the Russian share in the uprising and suggest the closing of the Consulate.

A tour of the city shows that very extensive damage has been done, the destruction of complete streets being involved. All those suspected of helping the Communists have been ruthlessly dealt with and 2,000 are said to have been killed; a search for others is still in hand. The streets are littered with corpses.

SIR R. HO TUNG.

Reviews Catastrophe at Merchants' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday Sir Robert Ho Tung dealt with recent events in Canton. He said that the catastrophe which had visited Canton was not an act of

Nature of the kind which could not be prevented by human power and vigilance. It was a misfortune and suffering created by men themselves. It was the militarists and the politicians who had invited the "Reds" to Canton and they must be held responsible for the horrible situation created.

Relief Measures.

He hoped that the merchants in Canton and Hong Kong should call the attention of the authorities in Canton to this truth. While heartily favouring relief measures on the part of the Hong Kong merchants, he was of opinion that the authorities in Canton should be made to understand that they should provide the greater part required for relief. What was contributed by Canton and Hong Kong should be regarded as supplementary to what the authorities were expected to do. It was the duty of the Canton authorities, said Sir Robert, to provide without delay a large sum for relief. Considering what they had spent in the past for wars, which had done the country no good they were in a position to provide what was necessary.

HANKOW "REDS."

Wholesale Round-up of Russians.

Hankow, Yesterday.

Hankow awoke with intense excitement this morning when it was found that the ex-Russian and ex-German Concessions were occupied by Chinese troops carrying a systematic house to house search for Communists.

The Soviet Consulate received first attention. All the Russian and Chinese occupants were arrested while all the other houses and dancing cabarets occupied by Russians were then visited.

The round-up was carried out in a thorough manner and it is estimated that every Communist or suspect was captured.

In Night Attire.

Early rising foreigners witnessed Russians of both sexes marched off in their night attire, in some cases barefooted and roped. The women were hysterical and in one case a terrified girl jumped out of a second-storey window and was severely injured.

It is possible that there were a number of innocent persons unavoidably arrested as the Russian community is very large.

It is expected that those innocent will later be released.

A number of the arrested were detained at the Police Station in the ex-Russian Concession, while it is believed that those from the Consulate were taken to military headquarters.

It is expected that all the latter will be deported.

The Chinese troops retired from the Concessions at 9 o'clock.—Reuter.

Bona Fides Released.

Hankow, To-day.

It is understood that the raid was carried out by instructions from Nanking by 600 Chinese troops. Hundreds of Chinese Russians were arrested, but many bona fide residents were identified as not being Bolsheviks and were released at noon.

Armed Chinese in civilian clothing carried out numerous raids in the French Concession and made a huge haul of captives, the French police looking on without interfering.—Reuter.

£100,000 FILM.

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII" COMING.

WONDERFUL REALISM.

According to a special advertisement appearing in this issue, the splendid Italian production of Lord Lytton's famous story, "The Last Days of Pompeii," is to be screened at the World Theatre from Tuesday to Saturday of next week. Any reader of this famous book will at once appreciate the immense amount of material that it offers for effective screen production. The ancient, and now submerged, city of Pompeii, with Vesuvius towering in the distance, would make a telling setting for any story. Take the exciting adventures of Glaucus and Ione, the devoted blind girl, Nydia, and the wily Egyptian, Abasco, and you have a film in some respects unparalleled. Produced by the Societa Italiana Grandi Films, the picture took over a year to complete, cost over £100,000 to make, and employed 45,000 people. But we are not surprised at such a figure when we look upon Pompeii as it was 1,900 years ago, in the full glory of its grandeur and prosperity. The climax is reached in excitement when, at the very moment of Glaucus's encounter with the lion in the vast arena, and at the moment of denunciation of Arbaces, clouds of vapour and masses of molten lava are seen issuing from the lofty crater of Vesuvius. The great cataclysm of nature is upon the doomed city, and scenes of terror and unimaginable confusion follow. But the closing scene shows the refugees sailing to safety over the calm waters and beneath the still rosy dawn. Maria Corda is starred as Nydia (the blind girl) and Bernhard Goetzke as Arbaces.

OUR TRADE FUTURE.

(Continued from page 1.)

The local revenue is affected by a land boom. It might almost be said that the Hong Kong Government is the ground owner of the colony. By auctions, or "land sales," a good revenue is obtained. In 1923 it was \$3,488,797 and in 1925 it was only \$266,342. The difference in the revenue from land sales almost balances the difference in the total revenues for the colony in the years 1925 and 1923. Taxes in Hong Kong do not oppress trade in times of normal profits. There is no income-tax in the colony.

"Shy" Chinese Merchants.

Pessimists, especially those who lost money on the Stock Exchange during the dark days of 1925, find it difficult to obtain any encouragement in the recent news from China. Again, history helps us to take a more cheerful view of the present situation. China has always been a land of rebellions. Social machinery in China is so complicated that it is practically impossible for anyone who has never lived in the country to realise that although the machinery often creaks and in times of stress and strain may even bend, it manages to go on working. To change the metaphor, social typhoons do not have the devastating effect that seems inevitable. In almost any circumstances the Chinese manage to trade with each other and the foreigner.

Many people in Great Britain forget that the Taiping rebellion in China of about 70 years ago was on a much greater scale than the recent revolts originating in Canton. After the end of the Taiping rebellion there was a period of prosperity for the foreign trader in China. Whenever there is any sign of a social typhoon the cautious Chinese merchants simply retire from business until the storm is over. As soon as confidence and security for trade are restored there will be a trade boom in South China.

The amazing thing is that, despite the great social (and political) typhoon that swept over South China in 1925 and 1926, the chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, in reviewing the situation a few months ago, was able to be so optimistic. He said, "Even with the heavy clouds overhanging the political horizon, and the peculiar trials under which British commerce is labouring we may derive some comfort from the apparently irrepressible growth of China's foreign trade, as evidenced in the steady increase in the Customs collections, which have actually doubled in eight years."

The Governor's Optimism.

Speaking at a meeting of the Hong Kong Legislative Council on September 1, 1927, the Governor of the Colony said:—"If, as I for one fully expect, the future progress of Hong Kong is such as to rival its progress in the past..." He gave a review of the financial history of Hong Kong during the last 30 years. He proved that the colony had made great strides in its development in the last three decades. "And," he added, "I am quite sure that the future holds even better things in store."

For all practical purposes the development of Hong Kong has taken place without loans. The local Government has recently offered a public loan of about half-a-million sterling (5,000,000 Hong Kong dollars) at 6 per cent. to finance waterworks, harbour, and aerodrome developments. During the Great War there was raised a local loan of 3,000,000 Hong Kong dollars as a contribution to the Imperial Government on account of the cost of the war. A donation of £250,000 towards the cost of the Imperial naval base at Singapore was made without raising a loan.

In 1924 the total tonnage of all kinds that entered and cleared in Hong Kong was over 56,000,000 tons. Corresponding figures for London and New York were 47,000,000 tons and 40,000,000 tons. The Governor of Hong Kong's comments on the figures must encourage the most pessimistic traders:—"Indisputably, therefore, Hong Kong is one of the greatest shipping ports in the world; and although the anti-British boycott of 1925 and 1926 caused a decrease in the number and tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared at Hong Kong, there is every reason to believe that this setback is only temporary, and that a rapid recovery will be made as soon as normal trading conditions in China can be restored."

The event which produced so much pessimism and general depression in Hong Kong in the latter half of 1925 was the fall in the values of local stocks and shares. There are those who believe that a "slump" was inevitable. The movements in the values of local stocks and shares, of a speculative type, during the 11 years previous to 1925 were indeed spectacular. It is not unfair to the Chinese to say that gambling is a characteristic of the race. It is probable that there always will be spectacular rises and falls

in values in the stock market of Hong Kong. The colony is not altogether unique in that matter.

British Enterprise.

The cautious Chinese investor, however, knows quite well which are the local shares for his money. He knows that in Hong Kong he has security for his property which he has not had for many years in the adjoining provinces of South China. If, during recent months, he has been too nervous to use his money for trading purposes, he will come back again to the market. It is not improbable that when he has fully recovered from the shock of 1925 the speculator in the local share market will be as unduly optimistic as he has been in the past. History repeats itself on the share market as elsewhere.

With the indisputable facts of the rapid growth and financial prosperity of Hong Kong in our possession; with the decidedly cheerful words of the colony's Governor in our minds; and with the knowledge that the geographical position of Hong Kong makes it a great distributing centre, it is possible to believe that trade will gradually improve until it passes all records of the past.

The Hong Kong Government has made it known that it has no intention of calling any halt in the development of Hong Kong. The history of commerce in South China shows that British traders have never lacked enterprise. The situation seems to depend on the psychology of the Chinese traders. There is every reason to believe that they will be influenced by the courageous policy of the Hong Kong Government. With the prospect of more settled conditions in Canton there is a possibility of a return to "the good old times" of seven or eight years ago.

Hong Kong must either progress or go back, but so far as the lessons of history teach us anything, and if we can trust that instinctive faith which urges us to go forward in our enterprises, the future of the colony will be as prosperous as any other part of the British Empire. There is real Anglo-Chinese friendship in Hong Kong. Geography, good government, and the amazing industry of the Chinese are the secrets of its success.—"Times" Trade Supplement.

APPOINTMENTS.

The King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Dr. Robert Hormus Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council for a further term of four years, with effect from October 4, 1927.

Approval has also been accorded the appointment of the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council for a further term of four years, with effect from December 12, 1927.

The Governor has re-appointed Dr. Woo Tin-po to be a Member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years, with effect from October 28, 1927.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Theatre Royal; "Merrie England," 9 p.m.
To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Four Horsemen of Apocalypse."
To-day—World Theatre; "Beware of Widows."
To-day—Star Theatre; "It's The Old Army Game."
December 18-19—Queen's Theatre; "Good And Naughty."
December 18-19—World Theatre; "Three Miles Up" and "Shoulder Arms."
December 18-19—Star Theatre; "The Limited Mail."
December 20-21—Star Theatre; "Honesty The Best Policy."
December 20-21—Queen's Theatre; "Roeking Moon."
December 20-24—World Theatre; "The Last Days of Pompeii."
December 22-24—Queen's Theatre; "The Chinese Parrot."
December 22-24—Star Theatre; "Wandering Husbands."
December 24—Dinner dance at King Edward Hotel, 8.30 to midnight.
December 31—New Year's Eve dance at King Edward Hotel, from 8.30 to midnight.

Sports.

To-day—Big Football Match: Chinese Athletic v. R.A.F. on Club ground, Happy Valley, 4 p.m.
To-day—Closing day of Taikoo Club Bowling Green and prize distribution, 3 p.m.
December 24—Christmas meeting of the Fawling Hunt at Kwant.

Lammerts' Auctions.

December 19—At 4 Cambay Bldgs., (ground floor), Nathan Rd. Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.
December 19—At 5, Beaconsfield Arcade, the goods and chattels of the Magasin General, 2.30 p.m.
December 20—At Sales Room, Duddell St., a fine assortment of valuable articles for Christmas presents, 2.15 p.m.
December 20—Auction of a.s. "Wing Ping" by Messrs. Lammert Bros.

Meetings.

December 21—General meeting of the Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd., York Bldg., 2 p.m.
December 21—Annual meeting of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, in Old Chamber of Commerce Room, 5.30 p.m.
December 22—Ninth yearly meeting of the China Light & Power Co., (1918), Ltd., St. George's Bldg., Chater Rd., noon.
December 22—Sergeant's Mess Meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 6 p.m.
December 22—H.K.V.D.C. Sergeant's Mess meeting, 6 p.m.
January 7—Meeting of Creditors of the Prince's Bldg. & Land Co., Ltd., 6 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

Miscellaneous.

To-day—Dances: Girls' School Bazaar, and tea dance, 3 p.m.
December 20—Distribution of prizes at the Peak School by Lady Clementi, 5.15 p.m.
December 29—Presentation to the Rev. Copley Moyle at reception in St. John's Cathedral Hall, 5-6 p.m.

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1 pt. Blackberry Brandy	2 qts. St. Julien Claret
1 pt. D.O.M.	1 qt. Old Brown Sherry Black Seal
1 qt. Martell's XXX Brandy	1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin
2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky	1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy
	1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

1 qt. Guillemart Champagne	2 qts. Tawny Dry Port
1 pt. D.O.M.	2 qts. St. Julien Claret
1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 qt. Martell's XXX Brandy	1 qt. V. de Pasto Sherry
2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky	1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

1 qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	1 qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy
1 pt. Peppermint G.F.	1 qt. Amontillado Sherry
1 pt. D.O.M.	1 qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin
2 qts. Superior Rich Old Port	2 qts. Medoc Claret
2 qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky	1 phial Pomeranzen Bitters

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ART OF REPATEE.

PUREST FORM OF
WIT.

THE MOOD OF THE MOMENT.

Sir James C. Percy writes in "John O' London's Weekly":

Repatee is the purest and highest form of wit, especially when it leaves no painful sting behind. A flash of brilliant satire will silence the most valuable opponent, whether in the world of politics, commerce, or law. With complete command of this deadly weapon, the politician, the lawyer, or the business man need fear no adversary. I care not how logical or long-winded his rival may be. But repatee to be effective must be instantaneous. Thackeray used to say that his best retorts came to him driving home from the dinner in a cab, a common experience with most people. Repatee is only repatee when it returns the blow with the speed, skill, and precision of a champion prize-fighter. In the one case it is the science of the eye and hands, and in the other it is regulated by the trained and equally quick-witted and well-balanced mind. It must be confessed, however, that the best repatee not infrequently suffers by being removed from its proper place and put into a collection. It should arise naturally, and reflect the mood of the moment.

The witty repatee and deadly retort belong to all ages and spring from all classes, as the following examples, representing ancient and modern times taken from my large collection, abundantly testify:

Voltaire earned a deservedly great reputation in the art of saying smart things, and in the historic records of famous retorts there are none that stand out so prominently as the following shining example of his quick-witted genius. On hearing the name of Haller mentioned to him by an English traveller at Ferney, he burst forth into an eloquent panegyric upon him. His visitor said such praise was most disinterested, for that Haller by no means spoke highly of him. "Well, well," replied Voltaire, "perhaps we are both mistaken."

Tennyson's biographer informs us that the poet was fond of quoting the following as the two best examples of brilliant repatee he had ever read, and often said that he would have given all his poems to have made them:

A certain French king, seeing at Court a man said to be very like him, blurted out: "You are very like our family; is it possible that your mother was much at Court?" "No, sire," said the man, "but my father was."

The Prince Regent being in Portsmouth one day, and seeing Jack Towers across the street, shouted out in his royal way, "Hallo, Towers, I hear you are the greatest blackguard in Portsmouth?" Towers replied, with a low bow: "I hope your Royal Highness has not come here to take away my character."

A pious peer once remarked during a speech in the Upper House: "My Lord, I put the question to myself." And Lord Ellenborough is reported to have interjected: "What a silly answer you must have got!"

The following specimen contains no delicacy or lightness of touch. Lady Davy to Mr. Rodgers: "So, Mr. Rodgers, I hear you have been attacking me." "Attacking you, Lady Davy! Why, I spend my whole life defending you."

The finest poem Edmund Waller ever wrote was his panegyric on the Lord Protector. Yet, at the Restoration, the poet addressed another panegyric to Charles II. "Master Waller," said the King to him, on his coming to Court, "those verses you wrote on Cromwell are far better than those you have written on me." "Sire," was the apt and courtier-like reply, "Poets always excel more in fiction than in truth."

A sterner rebuke was never administered to a monarch in embryo than Wilkes's smart retort to the then Prince of Wales. Wilkes was whistling "God save the King." "How long have you taken to that tune?" asked the Prince. "Ever since I had the honour of your Royal Highness's acquaintance," was the brutal answer.

Footo, the actor, was dining with some friends, and a heated discussion arose between himself and a young nobleman. The latter sought to disparage Footo by asking him what his father was. "A tradesman," said Footo. "Then, sir, it's a pity he did not make you one." "And, pray, let me ask what your father was, my lord?" "My father, Mr. Footo, was a gentleman." "Then, my lord, it's a pity he didn't make you one."

I must not omit the happy answer of Dr. Barrow. "Doctor," said Rochester, "I am yours down to the ground." "My lord," said Barrow, "I am yours to the centre of the earth." "I am yours, Doctor, to the lowest depths of hell." "There, my lord, I must leave you."

Lord Melbourne's retort to Mr. Black, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," always appeals to me. Melbourne was Prime Minister and was constantly being attacked. Meeting in Pall Mall, they inquired after each other's health. Mr. B. explained that he was suffering from a bad cold. "Ah, Mr. B.," said Lord M., "you have been lying between damp sheets."

Douglas Jerrold was a master of repatee. I give a few samples of his sharp and cutting satire:— Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," was pompous and conceited. He once remarked to Jerrold, "I was dining at the Marquis's last night, and again there was no fish. This has happened twice recently. I cannot understand it." Nor I either," said Jerrold, "unless they ate it all upstairs."

A bore met Jerrold in the street and inquired, "What's going on today?" "I am," and off he shot. Here are two further specimens from the same witty source:— "Have you heard of poor B? His business has gone to the devil." "That's all right, then, for he is sure to get it back again." "Three and two noughts would put him on his feet again," said the friend. "Put me! down for one of the noughts," replied Jerrold.

Repatee never shines more brightly than in verse, as is instanced by Lord Nugent's reply to a libeller:—

Lie on, while my revenge shall be
To speak the very truth of thee.

Of Sir John Irwin, a man famous in Georgian days for his ready wit and his love for wine, the following among many other stories is told. One day when he was suffering from an acute attack of gout his doctor called to find him cracking a bottle. "Come along, doctor!" was Sir John's greeting. "You are just in time to taste this bottle of Madeira. It is the first of a pipe that has just been broached." To which the doctor replied with righteous indignation: "These pipes of Madeira will be the death of you; they are the cause of all your suffering." "Well, then," blithely responded the victim, "fill your glass, for now that you have found the cause the sooner we get rid of it the better."

Mr. Gladstone said that the best repatee he ever heard in the House of Commons was Lord John Russell's. Sir Francis Burdett, after turning Tory, taunted Lord John with the "cant of patriotism." "I will show the honourable baronet a worse thing than the cant of patriotism. I mean the recant of patriotism."

Irishmen always look to John Philpot Curran as the high priest of repatee. There is no one in Irish history, so far as I can discover, who was endowed with such remarkable gifts of short, sharp, and incisive retort as the famous Irish lawyer. His witticisms and boni mots are famed throughout the English-speaking world.

At a dinner table in London the conversation turned on public speaking. Curran stated that he could never speak in public for a quarter of an hour without moistening his lips. "I have the advantage of you there, Curran," said Sir Thomas Turtton. "I spoke the other night in the House of Commons for nearly five hours, and never felt in the least thirsty." "That is very remarkable indeed,"

replied Curran, "for everyone agrees that it was the driest speech of the session."

A complete collection of clever retorts attributed to Curran would fill many pages. I must, however, include the following selected specimens:—

A miniature-painter, upon his cross-examination by the illustrious Irishman, was made to confess that he had put his arm round the waist of a certain lady customer. "I suppose you took the waist (waste) for a common," replied the great wit. A wealthy barrister once said to Curran that "No man should be admitted to the Bar who has not an independent landed property." "My I ask, sir," said Curran, "how many acres make a wise-acre?"

Examining a county squire who disputed a coal bill, he asked: "Did he not send you the coals?" "He did, sir, but—" "But what? On your oath, wasn't your payment slack?"

Even the Church did not escape his scathing satire. One Sunday morning he was present at a sermon delivered by a pastor with whom he was intimate. When the preacher outside the church. "I hope," said the latter, "you did not consider my sermon too long." "Not at all," retorted Curran, "nor too deep either."

One of the smartest sallies was made on the streets of Cork, where Curran was exceedingly well known. In going into the court one day to prosecute a popular Cork citizen, Sir Henry Hayes, for abduction, an old lady said to him, "Good luck to you; I hope you'll win the day, Mr. Counsel." "If I do," replied Curran, "you'll lose the knight." It is interesting to note that the unworthy knight was lost to society for something like fourteen years.

Even to the very end the great lawyer retained his reputation for witty sayings.

A few mornings before his death the doctor observed to him that he coughed very badly. "That's the queer," said the great Irish wit, with a twinkle in his faded eye, "for I've been practising all night."

Father Arthur O'Leary, a very noted Irish priest, however, once got the better of Curran in an encounter. Curran remarked, in one of his gay moods: "Now, I wish when I die that you had the key of Heaven."

"Why?" asked O'Leary. "Oh," replied Curran, "because you could then let me in."

"It would be better for you," retorted the friar, "if I had the key of the other place, for then I could let you out."

JUMPS 42 FLOORS.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN
NEW YORK.

New York City, Dec. 7.

An unidentified man jumped from the forty-second floor of the Woolworth building to-day and, hurtling without check all the way down from this stupendous height, crashed to his death in the midst of traffic in the centre of Park Place. Although thousands of people were thronging the streets at the time, no one saw the man until an instant before his body struck the pavement.—United Press.

CABINET "TOO OLD."

M.P.'S PLEAD FOR RISING
CONSERVATIVES.

PROMOTION AT 66.

A feeling of disappointment is manifest to-day among young Conservative M.P.s and also among back benchers of experience, because they take the announcement of Mr. Ronald McNeill's promotion to Cabinet rank in succession to Viscount Cecil, unaccompanied by any other change, as an indication that the Prime Minister does not intend to make any extensive reconstruction of the Ministry.

It was thought that Viscount Cecil's resignation of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster would be hailed as an appropriate opportunity for a reshuffle, but apparently all that will happen is that a new Financial Secretary to the Treasury will be appointed either from the ranks of junior ministers or from the back benches.

Emphasis is laid on recent ministerial declarations on the value of youth in politics, and critics are pointing out that there has been a complete disregard of the chances of putting, except into practice, states the "Evening Standard."

Young Talent.
The present House of Commons has a greater wealth of young Conservative talent than any Parliament in recent years, but owing to the Government's majority and other considerations the young men are being denied opportunities of showing their paces, while their prospects of promotion have been reduced to a minimum.

Their complaint is, as put to-day by Mr. G. R. Hall-Caine, M.P., that lip service is paid to the young men, who are encouraged when the party is out of power and neglected when it comes into office. This apparent neglect of the young men, together with the wide-held view that certain Ministers are square pegs in round holes, has prompted the demand for the infusion of new blood.

The present Cabinet numbers 21, and their ages are as follows:— Mr. Baldwin, 60. Sir A. Chamberlain, 64. Lord Salisbury, 66. Lord Balfour, 79. Lord Cave, 71. Mr. Churchill, 63. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, 62. Mr. Amery, 54. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, 59. Lord Birkenhead, 55. Sir S. Hoare, 47. Mr. Bridgeman, 63. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, 48. Mr. N. Chamberlain, 58. Mr. W. Guinness, 47. Sir J. Gilmour, 51. Lord Eustace Percy, 40. Sir A. Steel-Maitland, 51. Sir Douglas Hogg, 55. Lord Peel, 60. Mr. R. McNeill, 66.

Loyalty or Efficiency.
Mr. Hall Caine declared that the tendency to encourage young men when the party is out of office and neglect them when it is in power, has been shown even more clearly in recent Conservative Governments than almost any Government he could remember.

The present Government," he said, "is to all intents and purposes 90 per cent. the same ministry as when Mr. Bonar Law took office in 1922. That, of course, is due to the extraordinary loyalty of Mr. Baldwin to his associates."

"That is a characteristic which we cannot fail to admire personally, but whether it represents good tactics for a party is entirely another question when efficiency is concerned. I am bound to say that it would be very bad tactics for business."

"Speaking as a business man, if I were to run my business on loyalty and not on efficiency I should land myself in the bankruptcy court. There are other ways of rewarding

WORLD OF HATE.

U. S. EX-AMBASSADOR'S
PREDICTIONS.

RUSSIA PREPARING.

Remarkable statements regarding the present status of political affairs in Europe were made by Mr. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany from 1913 to 1917, on his arrival in New York from a European tour. Mr. Gerard prefaced his remarks with the statement that "European relations are in a hell of a condition because everybody hates each other."

An immediate war between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia; That the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince Wilhelm will soon be the next ruler of Germany; and Declared that Russia is training a great army with a view to attacking Britain.

"Russia is training a great army with the possible view of attacking Britain through Afghanistan," he said, "and also with the view of rendering possible support to the French Radical movement for the unseating of the Poincare Government."

If a man does his life's work he should be content; there is no necessity to put up a memorial to him.—Mr. Ralph Knott.

A man who has served you well than by putting him into a pivotal position.

"In my five years' experience in the House of Commons I have seen young men come in full of enthusiasm and I have seen that enthusiasm ebb away. While it is perfectly clear that you cannot take young men fresh from the elections and put them into highly responsible positions in the Government, yet I think if they were to make in the Government a leaven of young men later to senior positions—and with in the junior offices—to graduate more experienced Ministers to guide them for the time, they would be doing what every prudent business man does in his business."

A good many of us feel that the claims of the younger school are being passed over for some men who may be very able but who have only lately joined the party. Also some of the 'dugouts' are brought to bear.

"It is necessary for the Conservative Party to keep fresh, young and vigorous."

Smaller Cabinet.
Commander Carleton Beals, M.P., who intends on the debate on the Address at the opening of the new session after Christmas, to move that the size of the Cabinet should be reduced from 21 to five, said:

"Of course, it is desirable to encourage young men, but whatever you do will not be of the slightest good unless you cut down the number of Cabinet Ministers."

"If they cut down the size, then they can go in for young men if they like. Anyone between 30 and 40 years of age is a young man in politics. I think that in the subordinate posts you must give the young men their chance to function."

As a rule, the training is hopelessly departmental when they do get into a department. Young men in offices like Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, or Civil Lord of the Admiralty, or Whips, are condemned to silence and departmental duty. I think young men have a much better opportunity for functioning outside the Government than inside."

THE HORNBILL.

ONE OF NATURE'S
CURIOSITIES.

PECULIARITY OF BEAK.

Anyone who has been lucky enough to spend a few days at Fraser's Hill or for that matter any hill station in Malaya must have noticed the presence of a large broad-winged bird, circling generally in pairs, over the tops of the far-reaching forests. If one were able to see this bird close up (writes "Jehu" in the "Straits Times") one would find little difficulty in recognising our old friend of the Zoo the hornbill, but from a distance the peculiarity of his beak is lost. This beak of his is one of Nature's curiosities, and even at the present day, in spite of close observation, ornithologists are still puzzled by the raised casque, which surmounts it. Various conjectures have been put forward but so far, no one has definitely solved the mystery of its use.

It may be that this protuberance which is hollow in every species except one, enables the bird to issue the deep note in his call, another supposition is that the casque which is set above the brain cavity to avoid shock, is used as a hammer to aid the bird in making holes in the tree, within which he builds his nest. The casque is naturally white, but every day the hornbill will colour the horny portions with a yellowish reddish fluid secretion in a small gland in his body. Here again naturalists have been puzzled, but the theory has been advanced that this pigment in some way preserves the horny texture of the casque and beak.

Health Test.

Suffice it to say that the health of the bird can generally be gauged by the brightness of the pigment, in that if the hornbill is in ill health the beak is dry and discoloured, and if well, bright and shiny. It is just possible that the casque is an aid to beauty at mating time, like the fine feathers of the peacock, but this idea could, I think, be laughed aside, in spite of the fact that the human and hornbill idea of comeliness are mercifully not the same.

Not long after my interest in these birds had been aroused I was walking along one of the many paths through the jungle at Fraser's Hill when I was startled by a loud rushing noise, almost unearthly in its weirdness, which I have since heard likened to a steam engine or to the falling of a tree. Collingwood noticed in the middle of last century that this curious noise was made by the hornbill while hovering in its flight and was caused by a violent and rapid vibration of the quill feathers of the wing much in the same manner as the drumming of the common snipe.

A Unique Nest.

The nest of the hornbill is quite unique. The site chosen is nearly always the interior of a hollow, termite riddled tree near water, the bottom of the cavity being filled up to a level just below the hold with bits of stick and twigs; a surface covering of the female's breast feather is then laid for the eggs. When the structure has been completed and the witty brown eggs are ready for incubation, the male seats the female in from the outside, giving his domicile some protection from such forest marauders as snakes and monkeys, a small aperture being left through which his mate can put her beak to be fed during the tedious days of hatching. The Dyaks, never very faithful observers of Nature, according to Mr. Charles Hose, believe that the female is shut up by the male so that after hatching her eggs she may die, the maggots in her putrefying body affording food for the young. The plaster used by the male bird is thought to be a mixture of wood pulp fashioned to a workable mixture with the aid of a secret juice in his body.

Attentive Prospective Father.
While the female hornbill is sitting on her eggs she is fed by the male who throws regurgitated food wrapped in a rubber like membrane to his mate from a nearby branch, some of these pellets do not always find their mark and fall with the seeds of some fruit or plant contained therein, to the ground where the latter eventually take root. Natives can tell the length of time a pair of hornbills have occupied their particular nesting site from the height of the resultant bushes as the birds will annually return to the same place.

The female remains prisoner until the young hornbills are two to three weeks old, when she will break down the hard friable wall of her prison, the male again sealing up the hole, leaving the pair free, to feed their youngsters until they are able to shift for themselves.

Frogs, lizards and fruit all come alike to the hornbill while he is not averse to a dainty morsel in the form of one of his own feathered cousins. Mr. Ridley tells an amusing story of a tame hornbill who, becoming irritated by the passage of sparrows through his cage, caught one in his strong beak crushed it and then tossing it in the air recaptured it and swallowed it whole. Mr. Ridley does not mention if this particular hornbill winked his eye as the last of this feathered titbit disappeared but it makes a more finished story to say that he did.

There is no such thing as the Empire.—Dr. Maian.

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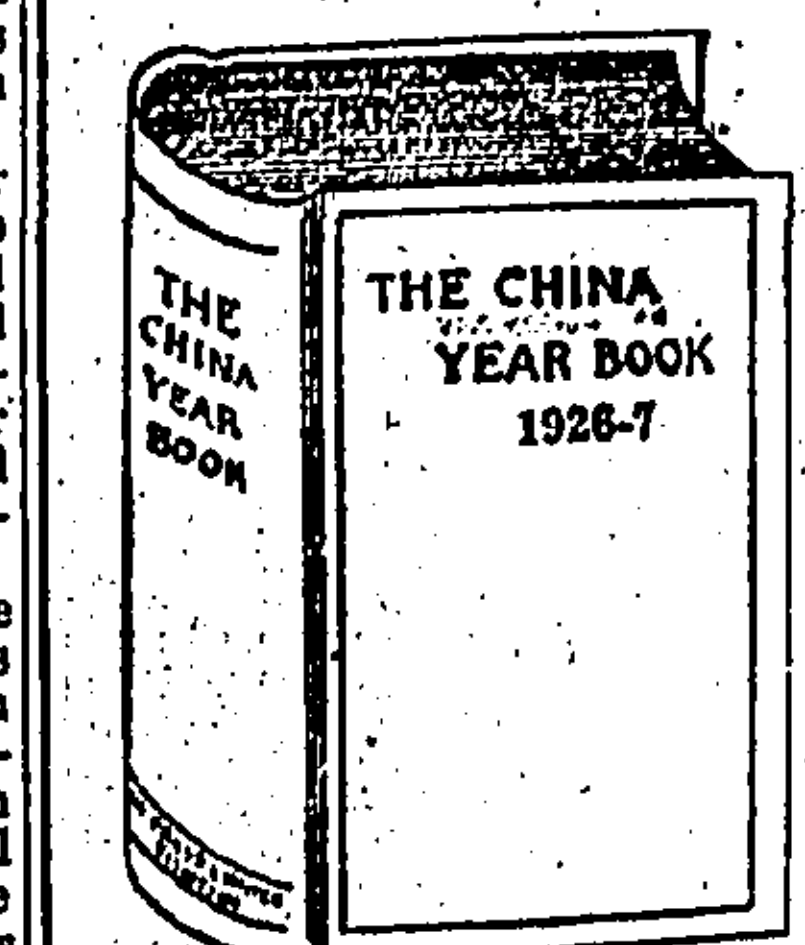
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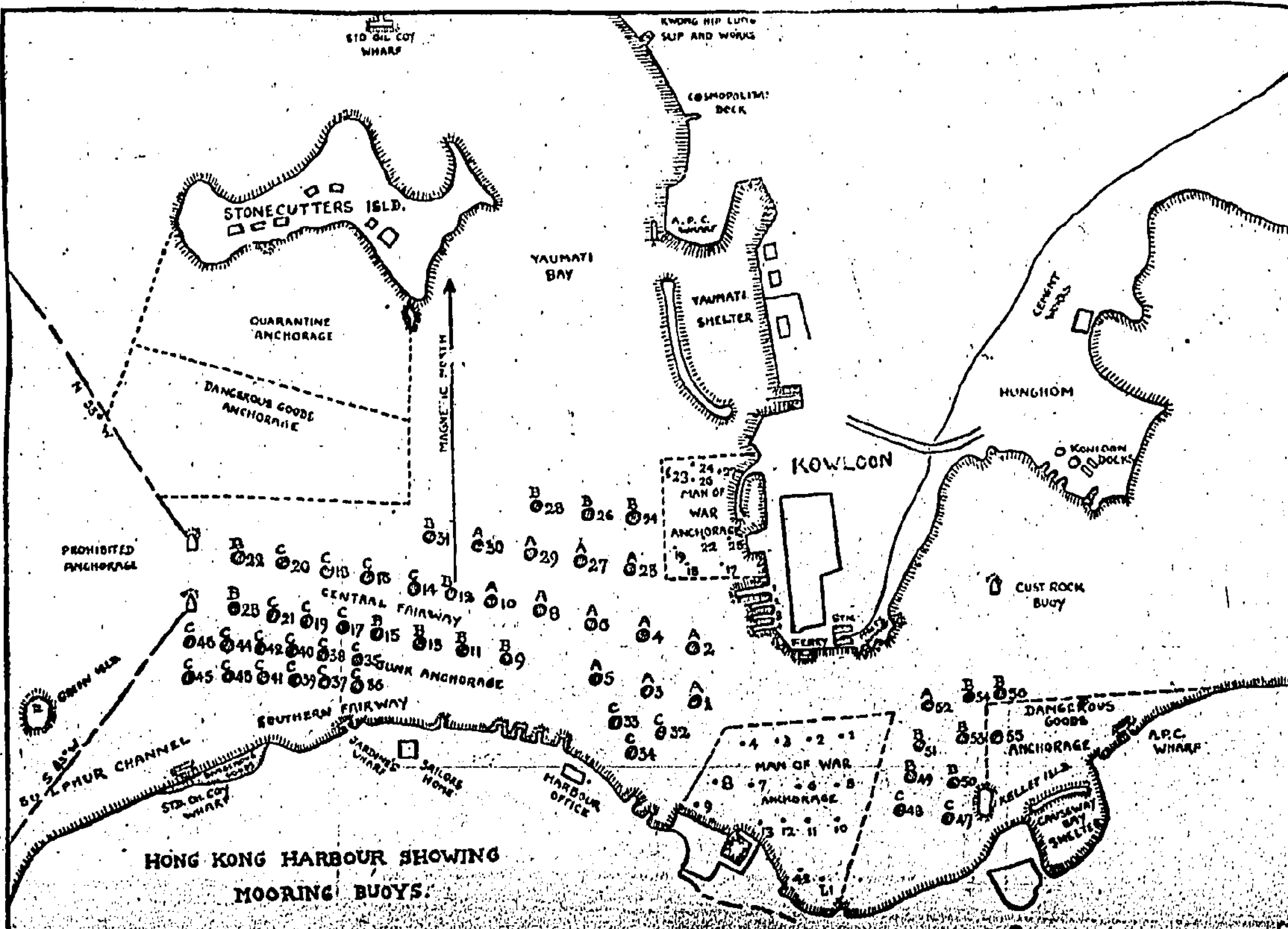
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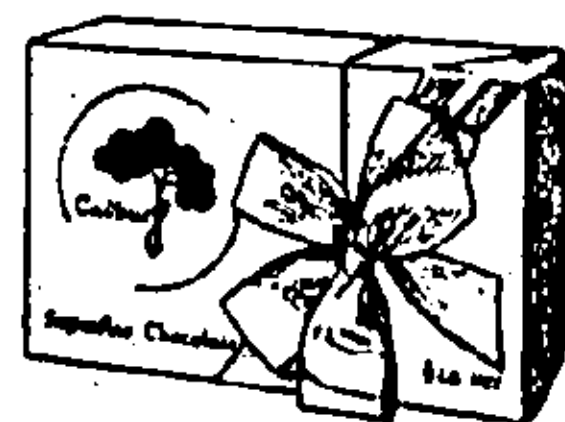
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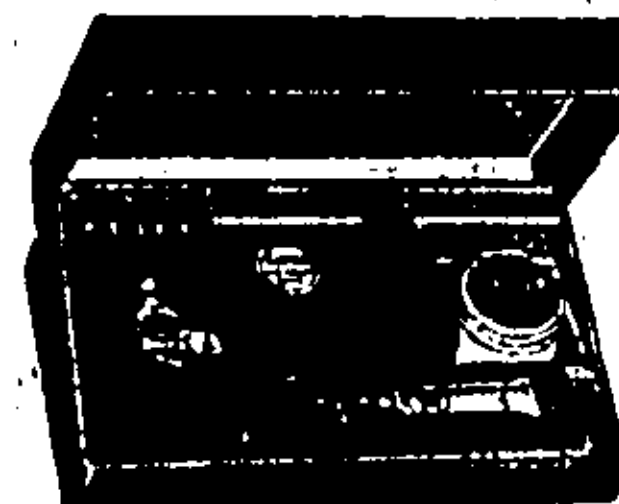
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Children's Stockings

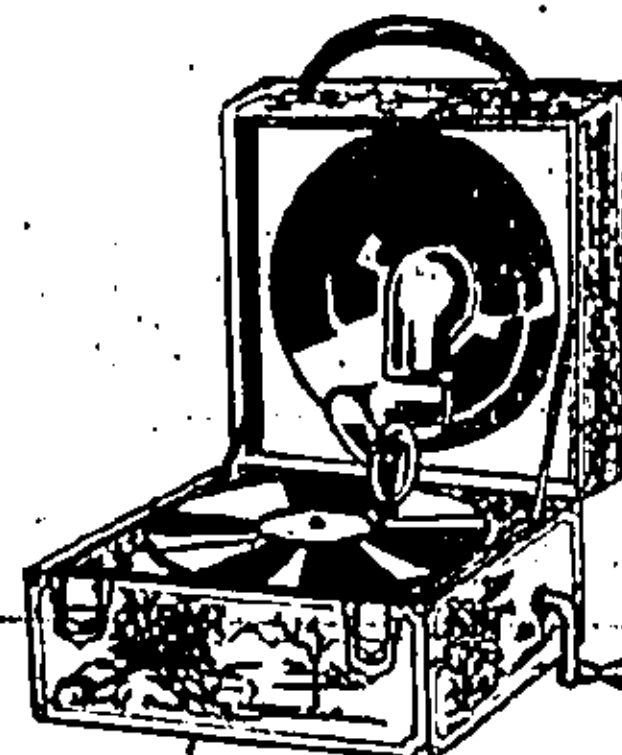
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\$27.50 \$28.50 \$30.



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A gift of a good timepiece is a constant reminder of the giver. You may draw on the wealth of our collection which consists from reliable nickel ones to luxurious platinum watches, at attractive prices.

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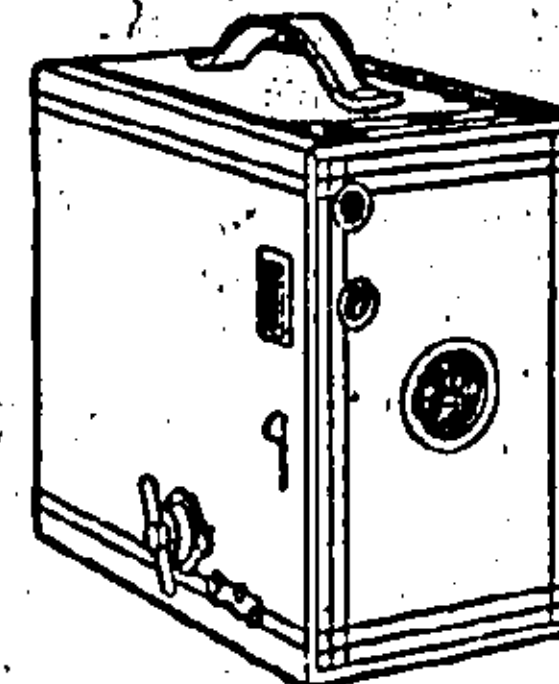
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LOCAL AND GENERAL, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Little Japanese gardens in porcelain dishes have become popular for the dinner-table and boudoir.

Mr. W. J. Whixson succeeds Mr. O. P. Griffith-Jones—who has resigned—as a Municipal Commissioner.

A new scale of medicines, in reference to the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, is published in today's "Gazette."

Dr. S. W. Eveson and Miss K. M. Hyslop, Lady Medical Officer, have been seconded for service under the Kedah Government.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen was a guest of Lady Chamberlain at the first of her weekly receptions at the Foreign Office on November 8.

Mr. C. H. Sansom has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Police, Singapore, in addition to his own duties as Chief Police Officer.

"Miss China, 1927," a mannequin from China, proved quite a sensation when she appeared at the Paris races in mail wear in the latest European style jumper suit.

Among the passengers arriving in Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. "Hakozaki Maru" from Shanghai was Rear-Admiral H. H. Hough, of the U.S. Navy, who has recently relinquished his command on the Yangtze.

The captain of the Dutch steamer "Almkerk" has been fined \$5,000 at Perth, W.A., for having prohibited immigrants on board. Fifty-four Chinese stowaways were discovered in the ballast tank of his ship when she arrived at Fremantle.

At mail week auctions a Chinese carpet, 8 ft. by 6 ft., Kien Lung, brought \$40 (Mrs. Richards) and a Chinese Chippendale wall mirror in carved and gilt frame with flowers and foliage in relief, surmounted by figure of Chinaman seated beneath a shrine—\$200 (Timms).

"In another decade the greater portion of the Japanese women will be dressed in the European style and living in European houses." This prophecy appears in the English supplement of the "Tokyo Asahi." A curious fact for the social psychologist is that the change has come about almost entirely since the disastrous earthquakes of 1923.

In connection with the chrysanthemum shows which are now on, it is rumoured that there is still one variety of chrysanthemum which is jealously guarded by the Chinese, and no flower plant or root has ever been allowed to leave the country. It is the Sacred Blue Chrysanthemum, which grew, carefully protected, in the garden of the Emperor's palace.

A gruesome mystery of the sea was unfolded on the arrival at Seattle, on November 1, of the liner "Margaret Dollar." The vessel picked up, off Washington state, an eighty-five-foot Japanese fishing smack with two dead men in the sleeping quarters, and a pile of bones on board, which, in their opinion, were all that remained of a crew of seven or eight men.

Among disclosures of the way in which the taxpayers' money is wasted, made in the second report which the Select Committee on Public Accounts prepared for the House of Commons, is the instance of a new kitchen, costing £700, fitted out on the Consulate premises at Foochow. As a member of the committee points out, that sum is almost sufficient to buy a whole house.

Among the passengers leaving yesterday afternoon on the s.s. "Changte" for Australia via Manila and ports, were the following:—Mr. E. L. Stainfield, of the Supreme Court, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mr. H. R. Everett, Miss M. T. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Pickard, Mr. W. C. Walker, Mr. C. H. Bryant, Mr. Donald Quirk and Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe.

Singapore, December 7.—A popular resident of Singapore who during his twenty-three years here has been an enthusiastic supporter of all sports leaves for home on retirement to-morrow in Mr. M. E. McKean. For twelve years Mr. McKean was manager for the Vacuum Oil Co. in Singapore and for the last ten he has been manager for the Scotia Lubricating Oil Co., distributors of the Burma Oil Co.'s lubricating oils in this territory. Mr. McKean is succeeded as manager of the Scotia Lubricating Oil Co. by Mr. F. J. L. Mayer.

Japanese circles in London are preparing to welcome Mr. Tsuneko Matsudaira, Japan's Ambassador to Washington, who, as announced recently, is to succeed Baron Matsui as Ambassador in Great Britain. Madame Matsudaira, when in Tokyo, acts as English interpreter to the Japanese Court. Soon after being appointed Ambassador to the United States, three years ago, Mr. Matsudaira ridiculed the gossip of war between Japan and America. Such a conflict was "a physical impossibility," he said, "as we are destined to live in peace for ever." Baron Matsui will probably return to Japan next spring.

Mr. W. Gilliam has been appointed to be Officer-in-Charge of the Postal Department in Malacca.

London, December 16.—Jafar Pasha el Askari, Prime Minister of Iraq, left London for Baghdad this afternoon.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Lords' amendment to the Films Bill which now only needs the Royal assent.

Calcutta, December 16.—The annual conference of the European Association passed a resolution urging the Indian Government to revise the existing tariff.—Routier.

London, December 16.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Lady Chamberlain gave a luncheon to-day in honour of Dr. Gallardo, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is paying an official visit to London.



King Alexander I. of Yugo-Slavia, whose country has prepared a Note to Bulgaria demanding guarantees for the future and satisfaction for the past misdeeds of the Macedonian Committee (irregulars) against whom the latest crime charged is the assassination of Brig.-General, Michael Kovachevitch of Yugo-Slavia.

The foreign Press of Shanghai has this year put forth two excellent Christmas numbers, the issuing houses being the "North China Daily News" and "The Shanghai Times." The former is in magazine form and is full of very readable material, much of it of local interest. Sapajou, as usual, is well to the fore with his admirably executed cartoons. The special issue of the "Shanghai Times" runs to 112 pages and also contains many specially-written features.

The Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal has been awarded to Sergt. G. W. Martin, D.C.M., Royal Artillery, Headquarters, North China Command, Shanghai. Sergt. Martin, it will be remembered, saved Nina Osilivskaya, who threw herself into the Whangpoo River in an attempt at suicide at Shanghai on June 1. Martin jumped in from the bank, and after swimming 70 to 80 yards reached the woman, and, in spite of her struggles, succeeded in bringing her to a steam launch near the jetty, when she was got on board in an unconscious state. The water was 30ft. to 35ft. deep, and there was a very swift current and dangerous undertow.

The annual meeting of subscribers and adherents of the Union Church, Kowloon, was held on Thursday evening, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston (Pastor) presiding. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Chapman) presented the annual report, whilst the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. D. F. Warren) submitted the financial statement. In subsequent proceedings, the speakers included the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, the Rev. Mr. Short and Mr. Ingram. It was decided to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the inauguration of a women's Auxiliary Guild. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Warren were re-elected as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively, whilst a large and influential Committee was appointed.

Replying to the Shanghai Municipal Council's expression of sympathy at the death of M. Legendre, Secretary of the French Council, M. Fauraz, Acting Secretary wrote to the Secretary of the Settlement Council: "I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 25, in which you convey to the Municipal Provisional Commission the condolence of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the cruel loss it has sustained in the death of its Secretary, Mr. P. Legendre. The Municipal Commission highly appreciates the sentiments expressed by you on this unhappy event. The death of Mr. Legendre will be felt all the more inasmuch as, during the more years of his Secretaryship, he has contributed in no small measure to the cordial relations existing between the Administrations of the two Settlements. I am directed to request you to be so kind as to express to the Shanghai Municipal Council the deep gratitude of the Municipal Commission for their participation in the funeral obsequies."

Mr. A. P. Robinson has been appointed a member of the Executive Council in the place of Mr. C. B. Dwyer.

Mr. R. W. Widdow, the well-known director of rubber companies, has returned to London after a trip to Canada.

Dr. J. Gray has been appointed to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer in the Straits Settlements from November 24.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kikuchi and family, and Miss H. Matsuzawa were passengers from Southampton November 5 by the Cunard liner "Aquitania," which left for New York.

All Hallows Church, Lombard Street, E.C., was so crowded when a service of the Student Christian Movement in London was held, that many of the congregation had to sit on the floor during the service.

Mme. Borodin, wife of the Russian Adviser to the late Hankow Government, who was arrested at Nanking by Chinese military authorities at the end of February last, has arrived in Moscow from Vladivostok.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in September was 1,148,000, states a Ministry of Health return recently issued. At the end of June the number was 1,171,000.

Sir Robert McAlpine, who is 80, and head of the contracting firm of McAlpine & Sons, who built the Wembley Exhibition, is making satisfactory progress from an operation—the second operation within the last few weeks.

The Government of India has decided to send a small trade mission to a number of countries to report on the potentialities of markets for Indian cotton goods. The mission will visit the Malay States and Java, and several other countries.

The "Great Bed of Ware" (mentioned in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"), which is in a building adjoining the Old Rye House at Huddesdon, Hertfordshire, is included in the sale of the brewery business of Christie and Co., Huddesdon, to the Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd.

Chatham is reported to be revealing in a glut of gold. One of the three divisions of the Royal Marines has just returned home from China, and, as is the custom on foreign stations, the men received their pay in gold. They have brought some of this back to England, and it is now being circulated in Chatham.

Herr Konnecke, who started from Cologne on September 20 on a flight to the Far East, was forced to land near Etawah, and in landing smashed the tail of his machine. The German airman scoured the bazaars for tools and material, and in the jungle the tail is being rebuilt. Konnecke is suffering from fever, and may not resume his flight for a fortnight.

Seventeen States have signed the Geneva Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. They are Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Luxembourg, Egypt, Japan and Siam.

An anonymous letter handed at Antwerp to the captain of the Glen Line steamer "Glenog" (9,513 tons), now lying at King George V. Dock in the Thames, resulted in the discovery of nearly 200 revolvers and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. The letter stated that revolvers and ammunition had been smuggled on board with the connivance of some members of the Chinese crew. A search was made and the contraband was found in empty oil tanks.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner and Lady Turner celebrated their golden wedding on November 3 and received numerous congratulatory messages. Sir Montagu, who married in 1877, went in the same year to India. Subsequently he became President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and was also elected a member of the Viceroy's Council. Sir Montagu is now Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Erith and Dartford Lighterage Co., Joint Deputy-Chairman of the Westminster Bank, a director of Allen Bros. and Co., F. and O. Banking Corporation, and F. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis Mayeda has arrived in London and has assumed his duties as Military attaché to the Japanese Embassy. Marquis Mayeda came to England in the early part of the War and was employed as a special attaché in London. Later he went back to Japan, but returned to England with the late Prince Higashi Fushimi when his Imperial Highness brought the insignia of a Japanese Marshal to the King in the autumn of 1918. After the War Marquis Mayeda went to Paris as a Staff Officer during the Peace Conference. He has recently been employed as an instructor at the Japanese Staff College in Tokyo.

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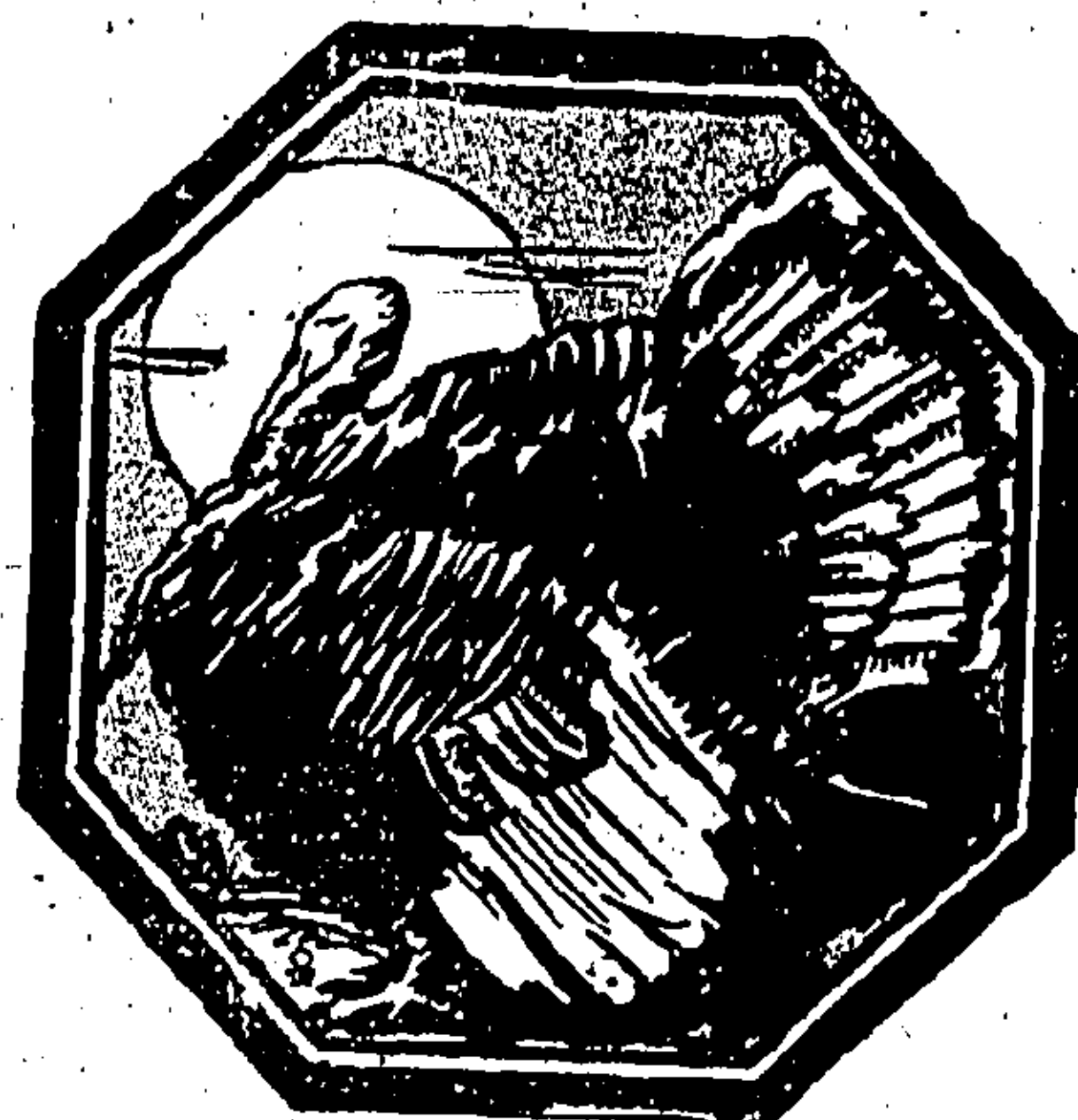
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A BIRD IN SEASON.

No need to worry about what you'll have for your Christmas dinner. We're everything in that line you can think of.

See our Christmas display before booking elsewhere.

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MOTOR GARAGE, CHATHAM ROAD, KOWLOON.

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No. 1, Duddell Street.

SPORTS

LOCAL GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR FANLING.

TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

The final of the championship of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club will be played to-morrow over thirty-six holes, the finalists being L. R. Andrews and R. M. Smith. The following times have been drawn for the old course:

9.24 a.m. Final round of Championship.
9.28 a.m. H. A. Lammer, D. J. Gilmore.
9.32 a.m. W. A. Weight, H. A. Mills.
9.36 a.m. F. H. Swayne, W. Beveridge.
9.40 a.m. H. M. Currie, J. P. Sherry.
9.44 a.m. C. B. Johnson, A. B. Raworth.



Tom Washington, professional golfer, is said to lead the world at making holes in a single shot having 17 to his credit. This grand total was reached recently when he shot the thirteenth, a 225-yard hole, on the Forest Hill course in "Jersey," only a few hours after he had made the 186-yard hole in one drive on the Chubbuck course. The two holes in one in one day constitute a record. When he's asked how he does it, he smiles and says: "I don't know—I just do it!"

9.48 a.m., G. Murray, K. E. Greig.
9.52 a.m., A. Leach, F. A. Redmond.
9.56 a.m., H. L. Rogers, E. R. Hallifax.
10.00 a.m., B. P. MacMahon, F. C. Fowle.
10.04 a.m., W. A. Butterfield, W. Ironside.
10.08 a.m., C. B. Shank, M. Murray.
10.12 a.m., A. O. Brawn, N. K. Littlejohn.
10.16 a.m., E. Stone, G. E. Costello.
10.20 a.m., I. D. Erskine, T. G. Bennett.
10.24 a.m., F. S. Harrison, M. M. Mans.
10.28 a.m., J. B. Lacon, D. McCallum.
10.32 a.m., C. B. Robertson, A. E. Lissaman.
10.36 a.m., R. M. Chaloner, H. Spicer.
10.40 a.m., H. L. Mackenzie, F. D. Wood.
10.44 a.m., M. H. Ivy, A. Sommerfelt.
10.48 a.m., G. H. Wilson, A. K. Henderson.
10.52 a.m., C. B. Brown, S. T. Butlin.
10.56 a.m., H. R. Sturt, A. J. Frank.
11.00 a.m., J. Cameron, E. P. Streetfield.

LOCAL CRICKET.

FULL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the list of matches down for decision to-day:

League Division I.

Chinese R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.
University v. Royal Artillery.
Indian R.C. "B" v. Craigengower.
Kowloon C.C. v. Indian R.C. "A".

Division II.

Civil Service v. University.
H.K. Electric Co. v. Kowloon C.C.
Police R.C. v. Royal Navy.

Friendly.

H.K. C.C. 2nd v. Beccolo.
Beccolo v. China Light & Power.

To-morrow.

Indian R.C. v. H.E. Electric Co.

CRICKET SCORING.

VEXING PROBLEM AGAIN REVIEWED.

A HARDY ANNUAL.

London, Oct. 31. That hardy annual, the method of reckoning the County Cricket Championship, will come before the meeting of the Advisory Committee at Lord's shortly. It is almost certain that a recommendation will be made to the M.C.C., with a backing sufficient to bring it into operation; that a change be made.

Exactly on what lines the competition will be decided next season is at the time obscure, but one point on which there is an unanimity of opinion affects the provision for points on the first innings. Originally the scheme was a good one, but competition has become keen, and the half loaf became better than the fear of no bread.

In a word, it has been a case of self-preservation, with all the ill invoked from slow batting. If the first innings factor is disposed of, at least something will have been done to brighten batting. It could not be more precautionary.

Lancashire have ever been to the fore in trying effective remedies, and they are early in the lists with a proposal to abolish the first innings difference. They offer no concrete resolution as to the award of points, preferring to leave it to open discussion.

Nevertheless we are aware that the county committee's mind centres towards the time when the vexed question will be disposed of for all time, by all first-class counties meeting each other.

Views in Support.

That cricket millennium is not yet. Meanwhile it is significant that Yorkshire support their neighbours in reformation of the present system.

Mr. F. C. Toone, their secretary, suggests that points be awarded only for a win, and this may be the kernel of fresh proposals. It may inspire the effort to win outright. On the other hand, under the existing percentage conditions there is no getting away from the fact that failing a win it is considered better not to lose.

Arthur Gilligan, the England captain during the last tour in Australia, and leader of Sussex, would like to see three points awarded to the winners, one to the losers, and none for a draw. Probably other schemes will be evolved, but the broad principle is that we should omit half-measures.

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney.

In a 15-round contest here the coloured American boxer, "Tiger" Payne, knocked out Charlie Chetwynd, of Leicester. In the tenth round.

The Englishman was not in the best of condition, whereas his opponent was very fit and punched hard. The American weighed 12st 2lb. and Chetwynd 12st 4lb.

"KEY" HALF BACKS.

PIVOTAL POSITION PLAYERS IN RUGBY.

EXPERT'S OPINIONS.

London. The half-backs in a Rugby team occupy a position which by general acknowledgment is regarded as pivotal. In the Rugby League code the scrum half-back is the player more under observation, because of his varying tasks, than any other member of the team. He suffers criticism if there is difficulty in putting the ball into the scrum, and he arouses indignation if he does not fall behind when the task has been accomplished.

The half-back is always in the picture, and his need to cope with the ever-changing situations which arise gives the close student of his play ample opportunity for fault-finding. Capable scrum half-backs have been fairly numerous in the Rugby League, and the men regarded as the foremost since 1920 are J. H. Rogers and Jonathan Parkin, who represented England in Australasia during that year.

Off the field Parkin is a modest man, but that his capabilities as a half-back impressed the Australians was evident from the fact that before the close of the 1924 visit he received a tempting offer to settle in the Commonwealth. Fortunately for England, Yorkshire, and Wakefield, Parkin resisted the great financial inducement.

How To Put The Ball In.

I invited his opinion as to the method, from the point of view of securing possession, of putting the ball into the scrum. It is a feature of play at the present time occasioning much controversy. "I prefer," he states, "to put the ball in with a downward motion instead of the underhand method practised by many scrum half-backs. I do this because I think it is a method which nine times out of ten prevents forwards kicking it out again. The endeavour to avoid the forwards' legs is the cause of much trouble and delay. The downward motion gets it in and undoubtedly speeds up play."

The function of a half-back is to get the ball away to a supporting colleague when he gets possession from the scrum, and Parkin's success in this respect is so pronounced that his views are more than ordinarily interesting.

"To get the ball away to advantage," he continued, "is of course the big problem which every half-back has to overcome. The great need is to beat the opposing half-back; for obviously if you fail to do this the difficulty of making the extra man is a task which must devolve upon some other player of the side."

Looking Ahead.

"There is no hard and fast rule to accomplish this, but the scrum half back must think quickly and be on the alert to develop play the moment he realises that his forwards have the ball. After all, the half-back is the first man to handle from the scrum, and, to my mind, is the key to the whole situation when aggressive play is required."

"It is necessary to be ready to work on the blind side if the position demands it, and picking up the ball, although in itself appearing to be a task not over difficult, must be accomplished quickly—without any fumbling or hesitancy."

"That little bit of anticipation makes a wonderful difference be-

AWAITS HIS CHANCE.

PROMISING ARMY WELTER WEIGHT BOXER.

DUNDEE'S REFUSAL.

Chicago. In welterweight boxing circles there is one boy who, although he has been denied a chance to meet Joe Dundee or Mickey Walker, firmly believes that an opportunity is all he needs to become champion. He is Sergeant Sammy Baker, a product of the United States Army. Confident but not to the point of cockiness, Baker said:

"All I want is a chance at the championship and if I don't win it by a knock-out, I won't ask for a second shot."

Baker took up the gloves as an amateur in Hawaii and he was successful in winning many titles from Navy boxers in his defence of the Army.

In the summer of 1925 he took up professional boxing, after three years as an amateur. He is the type of boxer who glories in taking one if he can give one. So far he has done more giving than taking.

Like Jack Dempsey, he is a great exponent of the body blow. His method of fighting is a continual attack to the body which he climaxes with a clip to the jaw, for his knock-outs.

So far Jack Kearns, manager of Mickey Walker, and Jack Waxman, manager of the Joe Dundee have turned down offers to meet Baker. Tex Rickard is said to have had Baker signed for a match with Dundee at least four times but Joe refused each time, according to word here.

Baker has lost to Willie Harmon and Pete Lasky but he redeemed himself easily by knocking out Mushy Catalano in seven rounds here. Like Tunney, Baker is a clean-liver.

tween getting away and being—well, smothered by an opponent who is there to stop progress. One must be able to pass with both hands.

"Understanding and combination with the loose forward and outside half back are also necessary, and before a match I usually have a talk with my partner and then work to plan according to what I think is best, once I have obtained the measure of my opponents. This is important. Many players make a great mistake in omitting to have a proper working policy with their outside colleague. As a consequence whatever advantage is gained can be wasted because of the lack of support."

Keep Them Guessing.

"As regards the needs of the game from the half-back point of view, my advice to the younger players is to always listen to hints from a more experienced player and learn to vary his tactics. If it is found that opponents are wise to one method of getting away, try another and endeavour to keep them guessing."

"All," concluded Parkin, "must realise, however, that it is a very difficult matter to state a rigid plan for attack. One is forced to play according to the tactics of the other side to an extent, and every game calls for the exploitation of different methods."

"When the ball cannot be gained, then go low for the opponent in possession. I have closely followed the adverse criticism of the new play—the ball rule, but I think it is an alteration all for the good of the game, and if intelligence is shown the new rule means better football for player and spectator alike."

TENNIS BALL FIGHT.

MAKERS REFUSE TO TENDER.

'RESTRAINT OF TRADE.'

Members of the Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games, Limited, have decided to refuse to tender for the supply to tennis balls to the Lawn Tennis Association under the conditions set forth by the association. These provided that the manufacturers must not brand the box or the ball and that there was to be an agreed fixed price between the L.T.A. and the manufacturers.

In a letter sent to the association by the federation after the meeting it was pointed out that although the tender was only received by some of the manufacturers it closed on Thursday.

"Experience has proved it to be impossible to produce a first-class ball at a maximum retail price of 1s. 6d. a dozen," stated the letter, after referring to unofficial information that the intention of the L.T.A. was to reduce the price to that figure from the present prices of 1s. 6d. to 21s.

If the object of the association in calling for tenders is to provide a cheaper ball it means (the letter said) that the manufacturers of high-class goods may have to reduce the quality of the rubber, and certainly the quality of the felt, to comply with the requirements which the association seeks to impose.

Patents at Stake.

The proposal that no ball shall bear the name of the manufacturer makes it quite impossible for some of the makers of high-class tennis balls to tender at all for their best quality product, for the reason that the moment they produce a ball under their own particular form of manufacture without certain marks by which the article could be identified they forfeit valuable rights under existing patent-law.

The manufacturers' federation is unofficially, but it believes correctly, informed that there is a desire on the part of the association to fix the prices at which the ball may be sold and the profits which may be made.

The federation is of the opinion that this is, in essence, an attempt made by the association to enforce or inflict a price which limits the free trading capacity of all those associated with the ball trade, either in production or sales, would be strenuously opposed by every legal means which lie in the federation's power.

The federation requests the Lawn Tennis Association to receive a deputation to discuss the problems raised by the scheme.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

REBUFF TO ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

Berlin, November 3.

An attempt to reform the German penal code by abolishing capital punishment led to some of the fiercest battles behind the scenes of the Reichstag for years past. Once more the efforts of the Socialists, supported by at least half the Democrats, to do away with the German executioner and his sword have failed. The Catholic Centre has remained faithful to the present Government coalition: Catholics as a body have appeared determined to regard the death punishment as the strongest deterrent against the taking of human life.

The Socialist argument that such crimes are rarely premeditated enough to warrant the fear of death prevailing over the assailant at the critical moment has been carefully weighed, and the dark example of Italy's and Russia's determination to retain capital punishment for political crimes and the evils this may lead to has had due attention. The theory that killing is always an accident, not a profession, has, it is contended, been disproved by one or two of the more sensational criminal cases of modern times.

CHEAP TRAVEL.

MUSOLINI AND THE GRAND TOUR.

A young Italian who lately finished his University course and means to take up architecture as a profession, has been one of the first to benefit by Mussolini's order that every Italian merchant ship should reserve two berths free on every voyage for young Italians desirous of seeing the world. They can choose their route and the extent of the journey, paying only about 18 or 20 lire a day.

This brings "the grand tour" within the reach of the professional classes, and will surely serve as a liberal education. "Book and rifle make the perfect Fascist," Mussolini often reminds his young followers, and now he adds the traveller's compass to the emblems of excellency.

KEEPING FIT.

THE BETTER WAY OF DOING IT.

QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

There are two usual methods of dealing with a business which is in enfeebled health, writes the "Times." The first way is to "cut down expenses," the second way is to infuse new life into the patient.

The second way is much the more difficult, since it calls for the exercise of courage and even of daring. But when it succeeds it is much the more effective. For to cut down expenses means, in most cases, to restrict the scope of the business. And the smaller the scope the greater the danger.

Exactly the same sort of choice lies before a man whose health is becoming enfeebled. He can, if he likes, cut down his expenses—that is to say, he can restrict his activities—or he can set out to increase activity in the very teeth of his weakness.

This latter course, demands a high degree of resolution, but the rewards are commensurate with the effort expended. Perhaps the greatest reward of all is the discovery, which is always made sooner or later, that health, no matter how enfeebled, is health, and is therefore capable of improvement. The weakest man possesses some strength, and may, in the majority of cases, increase his possession.

But he must set about the business discreetly, and he must have at his disposal a certain modicum of knowledge. He must know, for example, that life, in its physiological aspect, is a series of reactions rather than of actions. We respond to the whips of circumstance and measure our fitness by our responses.

Thus, the strong man courts difficulties and dangers which will afford him an "opportunity" of exercising his strength. And he passes, too, as a rule, from strength to strength. Each difficulty evokes a response which is more than adequate to overcome it. And so a credit balance is built up for use in coping with still more arduous tasks.

This truth of the "credit balance" is well known in the moral world. It is a truism of that world that every victory over temptation augments the powers of resistance, or, as the hymn has it—

Each victory will help you

Some other to win.

Every system of discipline, whether moral or physical, is founded on the ascertained fact that what cannot be achieved to-day may be achieved to-morrow, provided that to-day be filled by some lesser achievement.

The victim of weakness or debility in any of its forms is always tempted to avoid doing the thing which causes him distress. Thus men with weak digestions tend to live on slops. Men with weak legs tend to ride in motor-cars. Men with weak hearts tend to keep away from the bustle of life.

They tell you that they are "living within their means," and speak, usually, as if to live thus were a virtue. If they do not know, apparently, that their means may be increased by the simple process of living slightly above them.

If a weak digestion is invited to deal with, say, a small piece of cheese, that weak digestion will be stronger when the cheese has been dealt with. A larger piece of cheese may now safely be discussed. The day will come when he ordinary food can once more be eaten.

Are there exceptions to this rule? Of course there are. When a man breaks his leg he cannot go on increasing the distance which he is accustomed to walk daily. Such an accident as an ulcer of the stomach puts an end, for the time being, to any education of the digestive organs, no matter how wisely planned.

But the fundamental truth is not thereby shaken: the truth that weakness can be changed into strength by a process of calling upon it to exert itself to the full. Unfitness is more often due to failure to be fit than to any disease. When health is lost, to change the well-known saying, much is lost, but when courage is lost all is lost. To lose courage in the face of disease is truly to lie down and die.

On the other hand, to keep up your heart is to make your heart stronger and so to defeat, very often, the gloomiest prognostications of those who have forgotten that there is no human quality, however insignificant, which cannot be improved by exercising it."

PILLS SEIZED.

PHARMACIST'S COMPLAINT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Lee Tong, Chinese pharmacist, Manila, appealed to the Court of First Instance from a judgment rendered by the Collector of Customs ordering the confiscation of one case of Lim Chop pills containing 1,000 bottles on the ground that they are prohibited drugs.

Dr. Tong alleges that although the pills in question do fall under the classification of "prohibited drugs," still he has the authority to import them because he is a duly licensed pharmacist and holds a licence and permit issued by the Collector of Customs allowing him to import prohibited drugs.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—
Bank wire 2/ 3/4
Bank on demand 2/ 7/16
Bank 30 days' sight 2/ 7/16
Bank 4 months' sight 2/ 7/16
Credits 4 months' sight 2/ 1/8
Documentary 4 months' sight 2/ 1/4
On Paris—
On demand 1280
Credits 4 months' sight 1385
On Berlin—
On demand
On New York—
On demand 49%
Credits 60 days' sight 51%
On Bombay—
On demand 134%
On Calcutta—
On demand 134%
On Singapore—
On demand 86%
On Manila—
On demand par
On Shanghai—
On demand 78%
30 days' sight (private paper)
On Yokohama—
On demand 107
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)
Sovereign rate (Bank's buying rate) 9.50
Silver (per oz) 26 13/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2% prem.
Chinese Copper Cash note and is therefore capable of improvement. The weakest man possesses some strength, and may, in the majority of cases, increase his possession.
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem.
Rate of Native Interest 7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 27% 3/4 dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin par.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.
Paris 124
New York 4.88 5/32
Brussels 34.89
Geneva 25.28
Amsterdam 12.07%
Milan 90
Berlin 20.48
Stockholm 18.08
Copenhagen 18.20
Oslo 18.84%
Vienna 34.60
Prague 164%
Helsingfors 193%
Madrid 29.26
Lisbon 27/64
Athens 366
Bucharest 790
Rio 5 29/32
Buenos Aires 47 7/8
Bombay 1/6 3/32
Shanghai 2/7%
Hong Kong 2/0 11/16
Yokohama 1/10 11/16
Silver Spot 26 13/16
Silver Forward 26 11/16
—British Wireless Service.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock. Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
T.T. on London 2/ 3/4
T.T. on Shanghai 78%
Banks.
Hongkong Bank \$1150 b
do. Lon. Reg. \$122 n
Chartered Bank \$21% b
Mercantile A. & C. \$33 n
do. \$14% n
P. & O. Bank \$10 n
Bank of East Asia \$82 n
Insurance.
Canton Insurance \$375 b
Union Insurance \$293 b
North China Insurance \$112 b
Yangtze Insurance \$148% b
China Underwriters \$1.40 sa
China Fire Insurance \$215 n
H.K. Fire Insurance \$350 b 600 sa
Shipping.
Douglases \$40 b
H.K. Steamships \$20% b
H.K. Tugs & Lighters \$35 b
Indo-China (Ref.) \$30 n
do. (Def.) \$48 n
Shell Transporta \$0/ n
Water-Boats \$17 n
Mining.
Benguela \$2 n
Kilian Mining Ad. \$0/ n
Langkate (Combined) \$18% b
do. (Single) \$10 b
Shanghai Explorations \$210 b 2.90 sa
Shanghai Loans \$18.05 b
Raub \$3% n
Tientsin \$17/6 b
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. & W. Wharves \$123 b
H.K. & W. Docks \$340 b
China Providents \$3.40 b
Hongkows \$58 b
New Engineering \$25 b
Shanghai Docks \$30 n
Cotton Mills.
Ewo Cottons \$7.05 n
Oriental Cottons \$1% n
Shai Cottons (Old) \$46% b
do. (New) \$22% b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.
H.K. & S. Hotels \$7 b 7.50 a
Hongkong Lands \$39.80 b 60 sa
Shanghai Lands \$124 b
Humphreys Estates \$13.85 b 14 sa
Hongkong Realities \$7.20 n
H.K. Properties \$1% n
Princes Buildings
Public Utilities.
H.K. Tramways \$21% b
Peak Trams (old) \$14 sa
do. (new) \$7 sa
Star Ferries \$3 b
China Lights (comb.) \$13.40 b
do. (old) \$9.85 b
do. (new) \$6.40 b
H.K. Electric \$53% sa
Macao Electric \$44 sa
H.K. Telephone \$53.00 b
China Electric \$79% n
Singapore Tractions \$11/9 b
Industrials.
China Sugars \$7% b
Malayan Sugars \$80 b
Canton Ice \$2% b
Cementa (comb.) \$5.20 b 6.90/7 sa
do. (old) \$6.60 n
do. (new) \$0.70 b 1 sa
H.K. Ropes (old) \$5 b
do. (new) \$7 n
United Asbestos \$10 n
Dairy Farms \$14% b
Watsons \$11 n
Der A. Wings \$6 sa
Lane, Crawfords \$2% b
Mackintosh \$22 sa
Sincera \$7% b
Wm. Powells \$8 sa
H.K. Amusements \$20 b
H.K. Constructions \$1% b
B. Ind. G. Bonds \$55% b
H.K. Govt. Loans 5% Prem. n

ON THE SOCCER FIELD.

THINGS WERE FAIRLY NORMAL IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD DURING THE WEEK-END, THE CLUBS LOST, THE BORDERERS SCORED A LOT OF GOALS, AND THE CLUB RESERVES MATCH WAS CANCELLED!

THE CHINESE PLAYED A CLOSE PASSING GAME.

GENERALLY PASSING CLOSE TO THE CLUB GOAL.

AND WHEN THEY WERE NOT GOING THE CLUB GOAL.

THIS KIND OF THING WENT ON VERY WELL.

AND SOMEWHERE ABOUT TEA TIME FOUND SIX GOALS IN THE NET.

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 " WHITE SHOES - - \$1.00
 " SUMMER HAT - - \$3.00

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MASSAGE

NAKAMURA

No. 23, Stanley Street,

2nd floor.

MOTURING SECTION

THE DYNAMOTOR.

AN ELEMENTARY ARTICLE
 FOR THE BEGINNER.

The term "dynamotor" to the entirely uninitiated may possibly suggest a new discovery in medical science such as an obscure nervous complaint, but actually it is a very convenient and expressive term, meaning a type of machine capable of operating either as a dynamo or a motor—the latter, of course, being the electric variety. Incidentally, the term must not be confused with "dynamometer," which is an entirely different machine, used for measuring the horsepower of engines. It is difficult to say that the dynamotor is anyone's invention, but to-day it is a very valuable machine from a motorist's point of view, as it enables the lighting and starting to be provided by one machine instead of by two separate ones. The last-mentioned arrangement is still the most generally adopted, but the dynamotor is coming rapidly into favour, particularly for quantity production and moderately priced cars.

The principle of a dynamotor is an easy one to understand, particularly if the simple theory of a dynamo be previously understood. A dynamo produces electrical energy by the rotation of a certain arrangement of loops of wire in a magnetic field of force, but if, instead, of rotating this wire-loop arrangement electrical energy be sent into it, rotation will be produced.

A Chance Discovery. To electrical engineers a dynamo is known as a perfectly convertible machine; it can either generate electrical energy from mechanical power or produce mechanical power from electrical energy. In this connection there is an interesting historical fact, namely, that the convertibility of a dynamo to a motor was a mere chance discovery.

It was at the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1878 that one day a workman, seeing a pair of detached cables lying near a dynamo belted to a steam engine but not running, concluded that the cables belonged to this dynamo, and he proceeded to connect them up. To his great surprise, the dynamo started to run on its own and actually drove the steam engine with the steam shut off! Investigation proved that the loose cables were conveying current from another dynamo in motion and this had converted the stationary dynamo into a motor. From that day forward the use of the electric motor advanced rapidly. It should be made clear, however, that electric motors of an inefficient type were known many years before this chance discovery, but these machines were not made on dynamo principles and could not possibly have led up to the vast present-day applications of electrical power.

Accepting the fact that a dynamo will run as a motor, the car owner who has had experience of the ordinary lighting dynamo may quite reasonably ask if this type of dynamo will run as a motor if current from the battery be passed into it? Certainly it will, and it is necessary to ensure that it cannot run, or tend to run, as a motor. It is the purpose of the cut-out device invariably to open the battery dynamo circuit before current can flow back into the dynamo and tend to run it as a motor. Owing to the resistance caused by the drive, the armature would in most cases not be able to rotate, with the result that the armature windings would overheat and be damaged.

It is interesting to recall that in an early design of a well-known equipment the dynamo was intended to run as a motor temporarily; the armature had a free-wheel in the pulley and when the engine slowed down a small amount of current would flow back through the dynamo; and the armature, running free, made a clicking sound, and thereby called the attention of the driver to switch off the charging circuit. In this equipment a cut-out was dispensed with.

Many Special Features. Whilst it is obviously true that an ordinary dynamo will run as a motor, it would be of no use for the practical purpose of car equipment, and, in fact, a dynamo is a machine embodying many special features to enable it to generate an ample supply of current when running as a dynamo and also produce ample power as a motor to start the engine. A difficulty arises in that for starting the dynamotor cannot have the great advantage of the ordinary starter of

BRITISH CYCLES.

BIG CONTINENTAL
 DEMAND.

The busiest men at Olympia during the motor-cycle show have been the export managers. Record business has been done with the Continent and the Colonies.

Moderate powered sport models have been most in favour with foreign buyers. One export manager said that his sales to the Balkan States and Southern Europe generally showed that there was a big boom on the Continent. He had done business with every country in Europe, and the biggest demands were from the Balkans and the Netherlands.

The sale of British machines to Germany has been unprecedented, and most of the big firms have shared in the German business. This export trade is remarkable, seeing that rates of exchange and tariffs make the British machine costly in practically all European countries.

The expansion of export business is shown by official figures published by the Manufacturers' Union. In the six years 1920-26 the import of motor-cycles dropped from 4,277 to 75, while exports grew from 21,295 to 48,391.

In the home market a feature has been the great increase in the sales to women. Girl demonstrators report that they have sold scores of machines to women who want not only to tour but also to ride in competitions. The success of British women in the international trial which was held in the Lake District last August has fired the imagination of others.

The number of motor-cycles registered in Great Britain last year was 628,955, while the world total was 1,726,201.

DIED AT THE WHEEL.

A motor-car approaching Hammersmith Broadway at 4 a.m. turned twice round a refuge, mounted the pavement and crashed into the wall of a garage.

The driver, Dan Gale, of Queen Street, Hammersmith, was found dead, with his hands on the steering wheel.

At the inquest, it was stated that death was due to heart disease. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

A very low gear reduction such as 16 to 1?

A dynamotor has usually a permanent chain drive between it and the engine and consequently it cannot possibly have a very low gear, because the engine would then drive it at a terrific speed and soon smash it up. The highest speed of the dynamotor permissible would be round about 7,000 r.p.m., and this means that the armature must give enough power with not more than a 5-to-1 gear ratio to assist it. As power is a direct product of the amount of current that can be sent through the dynamotor, the armature has to have specially heavy windings and there have also to be special field windings. These special windings are known as the "series" or power windings; whilst the dynamo windings are known as the "shunt," these being of comparatively thin wire, whereas the series windings are of a copper strip so as to carry a very powerful current.

A dynamotor is necessarily a much larger machine than either the usual separate dynamo and starter, but although it combines the two, it is as simple as a dynamo. The usual Bendix drive and fly-wheel gear are dispensed with, and there are only three brushes, including the dynamo control brush. The large, massively constructed armature on its stout shaft running in ball bearings and the silent chain drive is a thoroughly sound mechanical arrangement.

The machine is similar to the ordinary dynamo, either generating or free, according as the charging switch is "on" or "off." If it is at rest and it is required to start the engine, the pressing of the starting switch sends a strong current through the power winding and the machine drives the engine. On releasing the switch the engine drives the dynamotor as a dynamo. There are no electrical complications, the ordinary switchbox being used. Altogether, the dynamotor offers such important advantages that its future is assured.

IDEAL CAR.

CHRYSLER'S POPULARITY AT HOME.

The tremendous popularity of Chrysler cars in the British Isles is indicated in the replies to a recent columnar questionnaire conducted by "Motor" (London) for the ideal car to meet the definite driving conditions in Great Britain imposed by this magazine.

A very high percentage of the replies single out the Chrysler "70" because its performance, as quoted by one writer, combined:

"A speed range of 5 to 70 miles an hour, easy gear change, quiet operation, minimum up-keep expense, hill-climbing ability yet capable of operation, beauty of appearance, good braking facilities, and substantial comfort."

The concurrence of opinion of the majority of readers that an American-made car best suited British requirements is of striking significance. Especially is this unusual in view of the very determined stand taken by British manufacturers and their supporters to popularize British-made cars ahead of all foreign makes. British literature carries stamps requesting Britons to "Buy British Goods," while newspapers and other means are utilised in this determined effort to stop the inroads of American-made products. That the Chrysler was singled out from all others is proof of its outstanding favour abroad.

Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Richardson, an ardent British motorist, incorporated the following in his description of his "Ideal Car":

"I was looking for a car with the same requirements, so I bought a six-cylinder Chrysler. It filled every requirement and is the best I have owned in 15 years, regardless of price or nationality." This Army Officer indicated that no British-made car would provide the advantages which are to be secured in the Chrysler at anywhere near its price in Britain.

Another British motorist prepared the following for his description of the ideal car:

"I suggest the Chrysler two-seater (Roadster) as it answers most exactly the requirements raised. The speed of 5 to 75 miles an hour in top 'high gear' is unquestionably obtained, and the acceleration is the best I know. Springing is excellent, while the hydraulic four-wheel brakes are very powerful. Steering case is excellent and the car holds the road at any speed."

It is not, as a rule, an advocate of American cars, and I am entirely disinterested in the Chrysler, but I have had one now for a year and I must admit it is an exception. It has done 12,500 miles and I have not had to spend anything on repairs; but for being de-carbonised once, it has never been touched, and runs as smoothly as ever. There is no question, I think, but that these cars are really good and will last for ever."

Mr. J. R. L. McGilgowny in the same issue of "Motor" declared: "Taking all the requirements into consideration, I should say that the Chrysler would be the best choice, since it has those exceptionally good brakes and acceleration."

As evidenced at the Olympia Show, recently concluded in London, British manufacturers are attempting to stem the trend of popular favour toward American-made cars with six new models displayed at the Show which are to compete directly with automobiles made in the United States. This policy of urging British people to buy British-made goods is being pressed through newspapers, magazines, and by the use of special stamps on mailing pieces. In spite of this propaganda urging the use of British-made goods, Chrysler continues to be the most popular American-made car in Britain where it is said to represent the ideal conception of quality, comfort, and fine appearance at reasonable price.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN REGISTRATIONS.

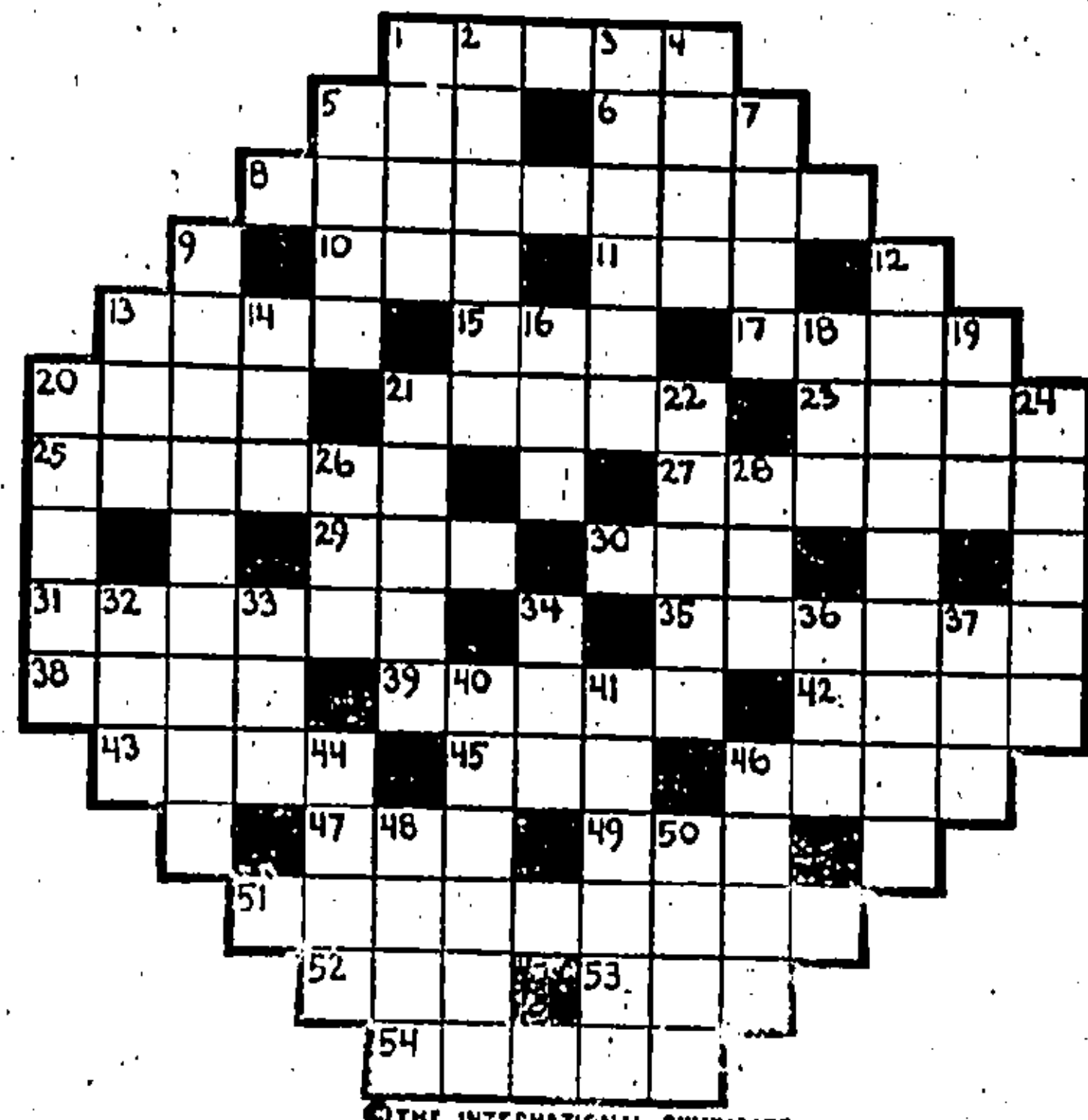
During July and August, 5,614 motor cars were registered, in Western Australia, 136 taxicabs or cars, 34 motor buses, 1,338 motor waggons, and 1,994 motor cycles.

CLOSE INSPECTION.

For the 19,000 inspections made on Studebaker cars during their manufacture, more than 700 inspectors are required.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



© THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-To flush
- 5-A beverage
- 6-A game played by children
- 8-Rear
- 10-A kind of tree
- 11-Slick
- 12-Related
- 15-Even (poetical)
- 17-Combustible matter
- 20-A cylinder pointed at one end
- 21-Jutting rocks
- 23-Part of a boat
- 25-A roomer
- 27-Possessing delicate beauty
- 29-Part of the mouth
- 30-10th letter of Greek alphabet
- 31-A shell
- 35-To cancel
- 38-An Italian province
- 39-A kind of rock
- 42-Metals in their original state

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 43-To make a loan
- 45-A feminine suffix
- 46-Hurried
- 47-Possess
- 49-A child's toy
- 51-A bar forming a support
- 52-Before
- 53-Suffix denoting superlative degree
- 54-To put away for future use

VERTICAL

- 1-Girl's name (familiar)
- 2-Scap ends
- 3-Cord
- 4-To salute
- 6-A frog
- 7-A game
- 9-Compressed
- 12-Encountered successfully
- 13-Also

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 14-Part of the body
- 16-Part of the head
- 18-Employ
- 19-Illuminated
- 20-A thick cluster
- 21-Weeps
- 22-A suit in playing cards
- 24-Stringed instrument (pl.)
- 28-A measure of length (obsolete)
- 29-Street (French)
- 32-To feel, stick
- 33-A color
- 34-Patrid
- 35-To hang down
- 37-Boy's name (short)
- 40-A singing bird
- 41-To restrain
- 44-Lavish extravagant fondness
- 46-A bluish
- 48-Conflicts
- 60-River in N. France

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.
 Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

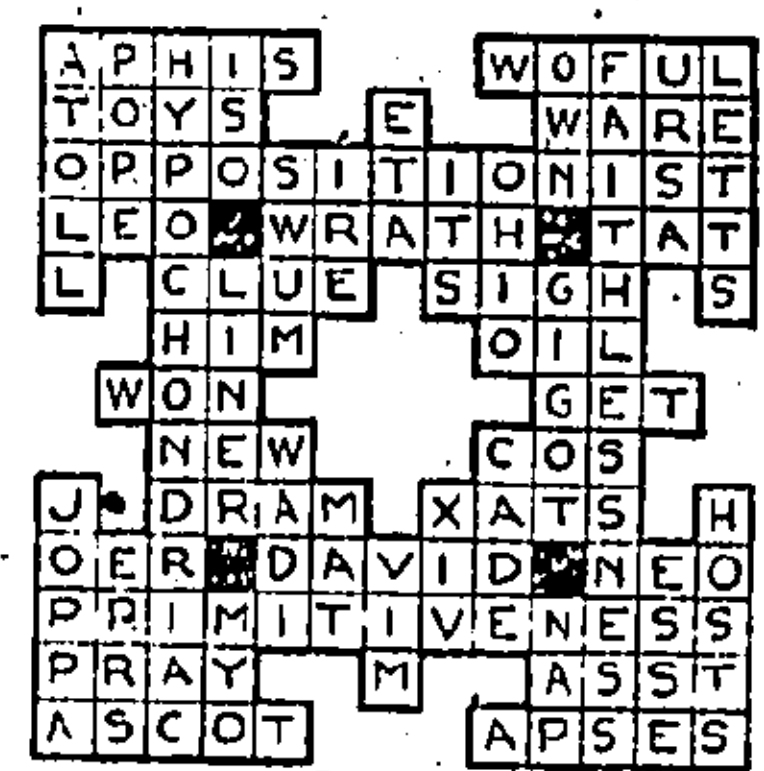
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

HONGKONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Byrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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MAGGIE—DO I HAVE TO

GO WITH YOU TO THE

VAN NEER'S GARDEN

PARTY TO-NIGHT?

NO—AS LONG AS YOU

ARE NOT IN THE MOOD—I'LL

GO ALONE—TO SEE YOU

WITH A LONG FACE AT

THE PARTY, DISTRESSING TO ME.

THAT WUZ NEAT—NOW FOR

DUGAN'S CHOWDER PARTY.

I THOUGHT I WUZ GOIN TO

MISS IT.

WHERE'S DUGAN?

WHERE IS THE

CHOWDER PARTY?

IT IS GOIN TO

BE—HE CALLED

IT OFF TONIGHT

HE GOT AN INVITATION

TO A GARDEN PARTY

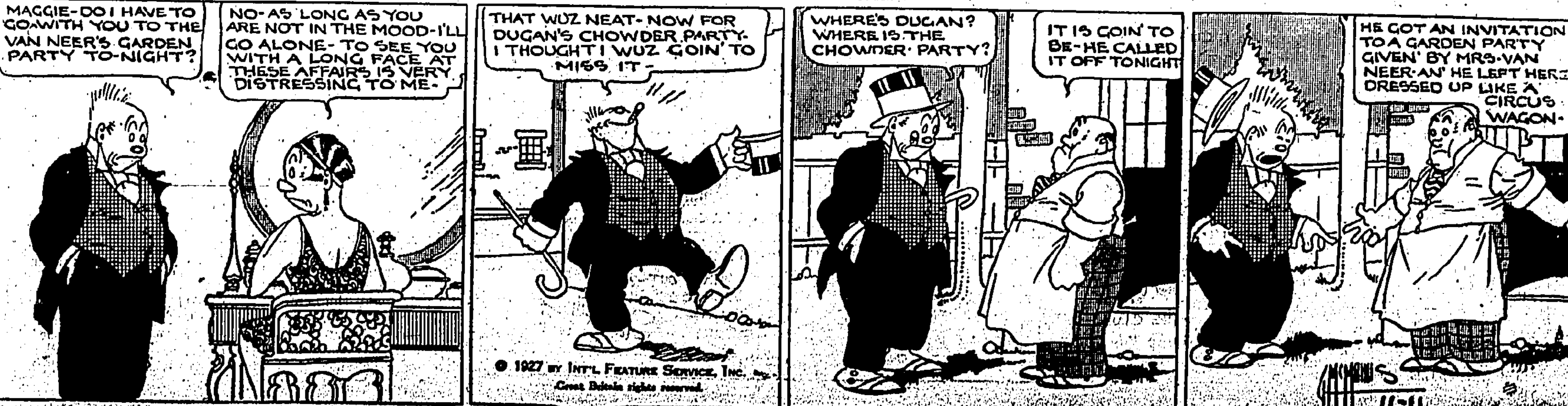
GIVEN BY MRS. VAN

NEER—AN HE LEFT HERE

DRESSED UP LIKE A

CIRCUS WAGON.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



SALE

WONDERS

AT

PIONEER

IN

CELEBRATION

OF

3rd Anniversary

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IN

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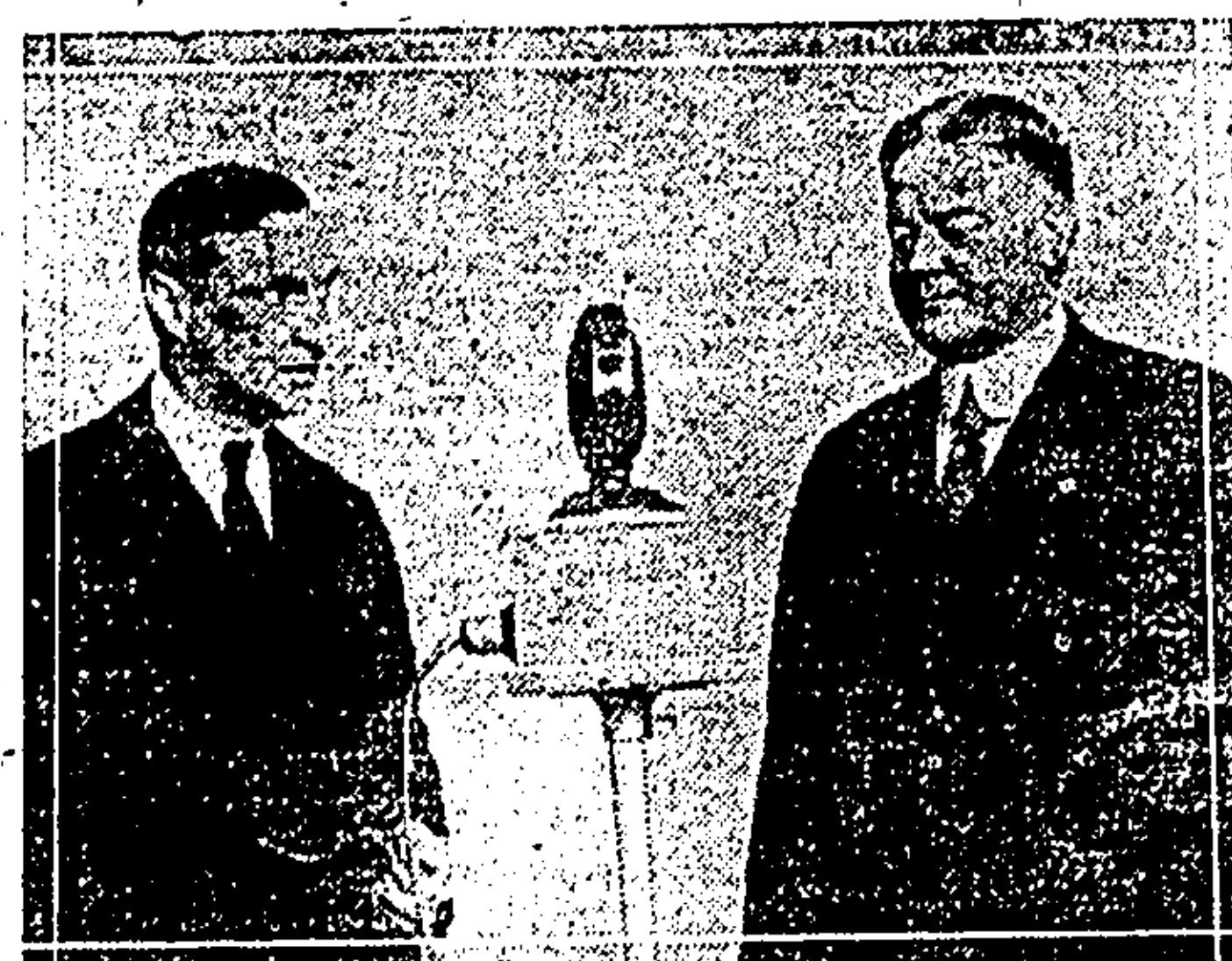
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A SINGAPORE PLEA.

We intend once again (says the "Straits Times") to stress the urgent necessity for putting into immediate operation the provisions upon the statute books of the Colony for the registration of domestic servants. We do so with confidence as we believe that we have the support not only of members of the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association, but of the majority of local residents who have grown weary in long suffering at such inexplicable delay. We do not expect any official support from upcountry—not that we need it, although it might be of some assistance morally—as silence prevailed at the last Federal gathering following no doubt upon the pronouncement that class legislation did not meet with Government approval. It is possible that at the S. S. A. meeting on Thursday the reply of the Straits Government on its attitude towards the question will be made known, and in view of



HOOVER'S "CANNED" ADDRESS TO OPEN STEEL CONVENTION

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, right, speaking into a recording microphone in his office, the record of his talk, which will be sent to Pittsburgh, N. C., placed on a Victrola, and the address, via the "canned" route, will officially open the annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction. This is the first instance in history that a national figure has used a phonograph record as a means of making a scheduled address at a meeting which he is unable to attend.

the F.M.S. decision we are pessimistic of the result.

Few people in Malaya are unaware of the arguments advanced for registration. In 1912 the Government of the Colony agreed that when a servant desired employment he should approach an official Registrar who would give him an engagement book in which was entered the servant's name, his nationality, and, if possible, his place of birth as well as particulars of his previous engagements and such other information as the Registrar might require. This book had to be produced whenever the servant was engaged or was quitting service: in the former case for the master to enter the particulars of the engagement and in the latter the date, cause of discharge and the character of the servant. If the master was unwilling to give the servant a character, he was to furnish his reasons in writing to the Registrar for so refusing. Who could take valid exception to such proposals? Masters would welcome them equally with their "boys." Bad hats would find the system repugnant and ill-suited to their tastes as keeping too close a check upon their movements.

All that is now necessary to bring about this reform is a short notification in the "Government Gazette." The fallacy of legislating for the classes should be cut out. We have Chinese, Indian, Malay and other types of servants working on a monthly kira-kira. Syces and motor bus drivers are registered; policemen and postmen and conservancy employees as well as ricksha pullers and street hawkers can all be identified and their records traced. Six or seven years ago the Singapore Chamber of Commerce considered a proposal to lessen the ever-growing difficulty experienced in obtaining and retaining the services of tamies who were regarded as efficient. The suggestion was that a certificate of employment should be given to every tamie in the employment of members to be retained by the employer until the tamie left his service. It was felt that this would tend to discourage constant changing of employment and would prevent a misuse of the certificate.

Why not go further and legislate for the registration and regulation of watchmen and so put a stop to this moneylending business conducted over the charpoys on five-foot ways at all hours of the day and night? Hong Kong has had the question under consideration. Greater all round efficiency, courtesy and trust and a common understanding would eventuate from a general system of registration of servants of all classes. Should Government refuse to recognise its importance the remedy is in the hands of employers by the introduction of a method of their own based upon machinery already available.

"SCREENNEWS."

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE FILM COLONY.

AMONG THE STARS.

(By "The Hollywood Boulevardier.")

Mary Hay, the divorced wife of Richard Barthelmess, is coming back from Singapore, where she has been staying for the last six months, and will again enter the musical comedy field. She will arrive in Hollywood about the time that Dick marries Katherine Wilson.

The contract between Jackie Coogan and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has not been renewed. Jackie's father says that his son will retire from the screen for a number of years and will spend the time at school. Jackie's last picture is "Buttons," a story of a cabin-boy on an ocean liner, which has just been released.

The Duncan Sisters, Rosetta and Vivian, have cancelled all foreign engagements to return to Hollywood to make another comedy.

"Beau Geste," by Percival C. Wren, which was made into a ster-

COMFORTERS.

INQUIRY BY FRENCH SENATE.

DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN.

Paris, Nov. 24.

The Chamber of Deputies in 1917 following representations by the oldest member in the Chamber, Dr. Pinard, a children's specialist, forbade the sale of infants' rubber comforters, as they were considered dangerously unhealthy.

The Senate having contrary scientific advice vetoed the Bill five times.

Despite the victory of the advocates of the comforter at the inquiry of the Senate's Hygiene Committee, the Senate now agrees to adhere to the verdict of a Joint Committee of doctors and scientists.—"Ceylon Observer."

Erskine's "The Private Life of Troy" Maria Korda, who made such a great hit in the British picture, "Moon of Israel," takes the title role, and is ably supported by Lewis Stone as Menelaus and Ricardo Cortez as Paris, prince of Troy. It is understood that some parts of the film are in natural colours, and on the whole, promises to be a real film treat.

Mrs. Reginald Denny, now separated from her husband, has gone on the legitimate stage. She made her debut recently in Hollywood, at the Music Box Theatre, in a comedy called, "So This is Love," in which the clever Edward Everett Horton also appeared.

Pearl White, reigning favourite of movie fans half a decade ago, has returned to Hollywood from France, where she has been appearing on the stage for several months. Interviewed, Pearl, who has lost none of her sparkling personality, said that it was not her intention of going back to celluloid drama.

A rumour is current around the studios that Marion Nixon and Wesley Ruggles are engaged, but both concerned decline to shed any light on the matter. To all appearances this news seems well-founded, because they have been seen out together quite a lot lately. Only the other night they were at the May fair Club Ball, the most fashionable event of the season.

Dorothy Sebastian is at present working in a parlour opera entitled "Tea For Three." She has just won the first prize for the cutest-faced resident in Laurel Canyon.

The foxtrot song, "Sa-La-Ta" is creating a sensation among the younger set here. At every "palais-de-danse" one hears it played; studio hands are all humming it; stars are all whistling it; and even the directors are crazy about it. A Fox scenario writer informs me that perhaps his company will make a picture with the same title.

Ian Keith has secured a divorce from his wife, and is now playing opposite Ethel Clayton at the Orpheum Theatre in a dramatic playlet, entitled "Clipped." Their marriage will soon take place, according to their publicity agents.

Fresh, brash, and still fresher Sally O'Neil has several connections with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Gossip has it that she will soon follow the Paramount colours.

Greta Garbo's next picture will be "The Divine Woman." It is a life of the celebrated Sarah Bernhardt, and will be made under the direction of Victor Sjöström, with Lars Hanson in the male lead. Thus three famous Swedes are brought together to shine jointly in one production.

First National Pictures announce the completion of Alexander Korda's production of John



Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, Presidential candidate, in his latest approved photograph. The New York Governor is lining up with him a strong organization for the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

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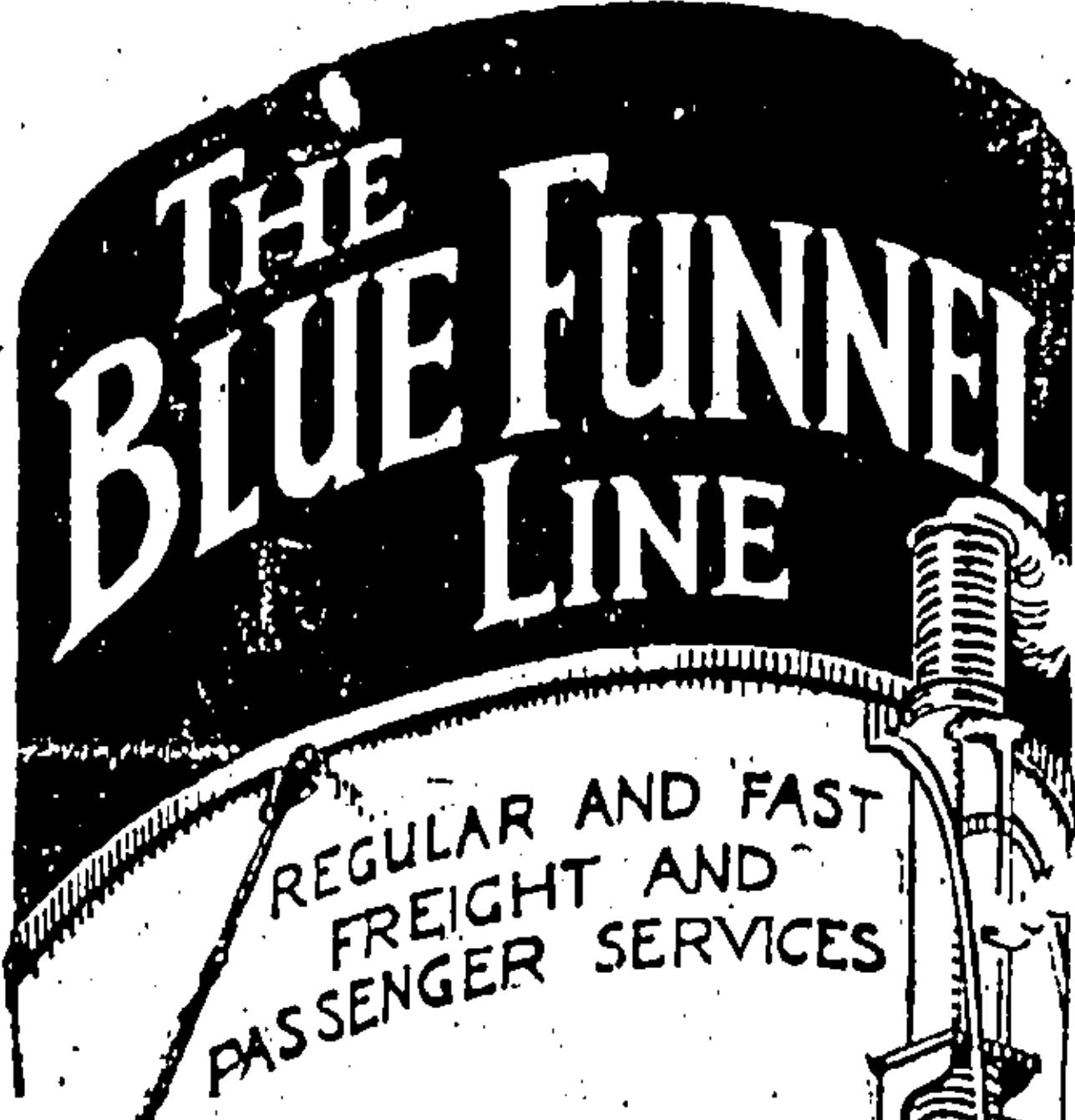
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"PERSEUS" 7th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17
Shanghai	Machaoon.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai.	Pres. Garfield.	
Amoy	Tilawa.	
Shanghai & Swatow	Sunning.	
Shanghai	Khiva.	
Europe via Negapatnam (papers only, London 17th Nov.)	Takliwa.	
U.S.A., Honolulu Japan & Shanghai.	Pres. Taft.	
Shanghai and Amoy	Hupei.	
Japan	Tango Maru.	
Manila	Helonus.	
Saigon	Chenonceaux.	
Japan & Shanghai	Kashgar.	
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers London 24th Nov. and parcels 17th Nov.)	Devanha.	
Straits	City of Pekin.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17
Saigon	Telemachus.	2.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Tonkin.	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Klungchow.	3.30 p.m.
Samahul & Wuchow	Tai Hing.	4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Khiva.	5 p.m.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Szechuen.	5 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Garfield.	5 p.m.
Formosa	City of Lahore.	5 p.m.
Japan	Sumatra.	5 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Sun Kong.	5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Klangsu.	8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hozan Maru.	9 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea.	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Sunning.	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Derfingler.	3.30 p.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Mendo Maru.	8.30 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta. Parcels 12.30 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.	Tilawa.	
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Haining.	1 p.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles, 20th Jan., 1928.		
K.P.O.—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.		
G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Paul Locat.	
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island, 2nd Jan., 1928.	Talkwa Maru.	8.30 a.m.
Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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A MALAY EMPIRE.

Giant Scheme of Island Unification.

70,000,000 MALAYS.

Philippines, Borneo And Java Included In Project.

Manila.
A Malay Union backed by the force of 70,000,000 members of the Malay race was supported in a speech before the Ilocano Congress here by Francisco Varona, liberal editor and labour sympathiser.
"Pan-Malayanism is not a dream but a reality," declared Varona. "We must not be contented with these small isles of ours and with the small population of our country. We must work for the re-establishment of the defunct Malay empire if we want to have our people recognised. We must think of that nationalism which existed before."
By Varona's plan, the peoples to be united would include those of the Philippine Islands, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Korea far to the northward. All have a common origin, he asserted, and all were in some way parts of the long-dead Empire of the Malays which is now nearly passed from the memory of man but which was at one time a potent force in the world.

STOLEN GAS?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-EMPLOYEE.

"DODGES" EXPLAINED.

A. A. Remedios, a former employee of the Hong Kong and China Gas Co., Ltd., again appeared before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with stealing gas and falsifying the accounts of the Company in connection with the alleged theft.

Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro (Snr.) represented the defendant, while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. R. A. Wadson on behalf of the Gas Company.

A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution.
Mr. James Hunter, Superintendent of the Fitting Department of the Gas Co., said that the meter in the defendant's house had not been registering for the last three years. He also read out from his record the various fittings supplied to the defendant at various dates, and also of the respective rentals charged. Up to November 3, when the defendant was found out, his rental for fittings amounted to \$1.60 a month.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that he could not say whether or not the defendant had any technical knowledge of gas work, but admitted he ought to know something of the work.

Mr. d'Almada: But he would know that a meter attachment of a wire or a rattan to the float would be an effective way to stop the passage of gas from registering?—Yes, that would partly do it.

Mr. d'Almada: And the other way would be by letting out the water?—Yes.

Damaged Meters.
Regarding the damage to defendant's meter, Mr. d'Almada produced a meter which he asked witness to examine and state whether it was not more damaged than the one removed from defendant's house. Witness agreed that it was, but said that in the case of the meter produced by Mr. d'Almada the damage was wilful.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Hunter said that he was unable to state to what extent the defendant had defrauded the Company, if at all.

Mr. F. E. Thompson, an accountant of the Company, next gave evidence to the effect that erasures appeared in the defendant's account with the Company as far back as 1921.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said he was unable to say who was responsible for the erasures, and stated quite definitely that the accounts of the defendant appeared to be written up by somebody else in the office, other than the defendant.

Other witnesses were Mr. A. Abraham and L. M. Xavier. Both testified as to the checking and making out of the bills to consumers.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2.15 p.m.

Dr. W. M. Chambers has been appointed to act as Chief Medical Officer, Singapore.

Dr. Duppy, Bishop of Hong Kong, who is now at Rome, has appointed the Rev. Mok Shau-tang to be Archdeacon of Canton.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

How the Parties Voted in Commons.

"REVISERS" DOWN-HEARTED.

Sympathy Felt For Archbishop of Canterbury.

London, Yesterday.
The Division List of the House of Commons on the Prayer Book is interesting as showing how party lines were obliterated.

Supporters of the measure included Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bridgeman, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Col. John Buchan and the Labourites, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Comdr. Kenworthy; Liberals, Sir William Edge; Independent, Mr. Austin Hopkinson.

Opponents of the measure included: Sir T. Inskip, Mr. Joynton Hicks, Sir Reginald Hall, Lady Astor, Mrs. Hilton Phillips; Labour-

MEASURES IN FORCE.

Registration: Shanghai Authorities Vigilance.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
The Nationalist Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, states that the Nationalist Government is carrying out plans to round up all Soviet persons in their territory, forcing them to register by Dec. 23, under penalty of expulsion. The local authorities, both Chinese and foreign, are most vigilant in measures to prevent disturbances at Shanghai. The Defence Forces are patrolling doubtful districts in the International Settlement and the French are continuously patrolling their Concession, while the Chinese have proclaimed martial law in Greater Shanghai, and are also guarding the railways running out of Shanghai.—Reuter.

ites, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Thurlie, Miss Lawrence; Liberals, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon.

Adverse Comment.

The unexpected rejection of the Prayer Book by the Commons is adversely commented upon in the Press. For example the "Times" declares the rejection must mean chaos and disaster and that the "best thing that can happen is that a future House of Commons will realise that it blundered in haste and reverse at leisure a decision which can help forward neither Protestantism nor peace."

A possible way out of the difficulty is indicated by Sir T. Inskip who suggests that the Church Assembly should pass the whole Prayer Book except the Communion Service. As far as he is concerned, although there was a good deal in the other part that he did not like, he would do all he could to put it through.

Supporters of the measure, however, are very pessimistic and are of opinion that it is unlikely that another effort to produce a revised Prayer Book will be made for a long time.

Archbishop's Plea.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a statement pleading for the exercise of patience and charity pending the issue of a statement by himself and the Archbishop of York, after consultation with the bishops, for the guidance of the clergy and laity in a time of confusion and anxiety, says that the Archbishop feels assured of prayers for his behalf.

The official division list of the Commons shows that 233 members voted against the Prayer Book measure instead of 247. Thus the majority for rejection was 33 and not 42.—Reuter.

Analysis of Voting.

A complete analysis of the voting in the Commons division shows the Measure was supported by 167 Conservatives, 85 Labourites, two Liberals and three Independents, and opposed by 160 Conservatives, 43 Labourites, 23 Liberals and three Independents.—Reuter.

"MY HOMELAND."

Austrian President As Lyricist.

NEW NATIONAL AIR.

Dr. M. Hainisch Writes Song Whilst Out Hunting.

Vienna, Dec. 6.
Austria now has two rival national anthems. The newest one, written by the President of the Republic, Dr. Michael Hainisch, while on a hunting trip, was sung by a combined chorus of men and women at the annual concert of the Schubert Society of Vienna.

Austria already has an official national anthem, which was written by ex-Chancellor Karl Renner, while he was in office. For several years there have been repeated attempts made to find a substitute, so far, without success. By many it is thought the poem of Dr. Hainisch will fill this gap.

The music for Dr. Hainisch's song was composed by Professor Victor Keldorfer. The author has declared himself satisfied with it. The President was present with his family at the concert for the song's "premiere."

When Dr. Hainisch wrote the first draft of the poem he had in mind his own home province, Lower Austria. At that time he was not thinking of a new national song but later decided to revise it as to apply to the whole of the country rather than to only one of the nine provinces. The title is "My Homeland."

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

ARBITRATION IN STEEL DISPUTE.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Berlin, Yesterday.
The decision of the official arbitrator in the iron and steel industry dispute insists upon the introduction of an eight-hour day and three shifts at the Thomas Steelworks by January 1, but provisionally grants exceptions in other kinds of steel works, which, however, must introduce an eight-hour day during the course of 1928.

The arbitrator declared that an all-round wage increase is impracticable since an eight-hour day will further burden the industry. He considers that a 2 per cent. increase in existing wages will be appropriate.—Reuter.

PAYING MOST.

THE WORLD'S DEBTS TO AMERICA.

Washington, Yesterday.
Many newspapers comment on the remarkable fact that of the sum of ninety-six million dollars received yesterday by the United States Treasury from eight foreign Governments on account of debts to the United States all but three million dollars was paid by Great Britain.—Reuter's American Service.

LOCAL MOTORISTS.

DINNER DANCE HELD LAST NIGHT.

Commander G. B. Hartford, D.S.O. (retired) presided at a very successful dinner-dance held by the Hong Kong Automobile Association on the Hong Kong Hotel roof garden yesterday evening.

Welcoming the guests, Comdr. Hartford said he looked upon them as enthusiastic supporters. The Association was one of self protection. There were 600 members but there was room for many more. The Association was in close co-operation with both the P.W.D. and the Police to the mutual advantage of all.

With the reduced prices of cars, there should be more members joining. The speaker concluded with a warm tribute to the Rev. G. E. S. Updell, the indefatigable secretary of the Association, whose efforts had contributed in no small degree to the success and financial stability of the organisation.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe replied for the guests. In so far, he said, as the Police and Traffic Department were concerned, they had much to thank the Association for. The Association helped both the public and police and all those interested in motoring should in his opinion be members of the Association.

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